FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

Episcopal Convention.

THE 34th Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina will be held in Christ Church, Elizabeth City, on the last Wednesday in May, being the 29th day of May, 1850.
EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.

Spring and Summer Goods.

AREY & SHEMWELL

WOULD announce to their patrons and the public generally, that they have just received their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Embracing almost every article kept in the Dry Goods line, to which they most respectfully call the attention of purchasers.

They return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and a continuance of the same solicited *of course*.
North West corner Market Square, Green st.
March 18, 1850. 12tf

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed*. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 25, 1850. 12-tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.
T. W. BETTON,
[12-y] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

FOR 1850.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Moleskin, Nutria, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf HATS. All of which will be sold

☞ *Cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, a full supply of Taylor, Mexican, California, and Buena Vista, and in fact all other kinds of HATS and CAPS generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Infants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready staff.
JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.
March 20, 1850. 12tf

Sons of Temperance.

ROCKINGHAM DIVISION, No. 32, S. of T., will celebrate its Anniversary at Rockingham, on Wednesday the 17th April next—Several speakers of reputation have been procured, who will deliver Addresses on the occasion. All neighboring Divisions of the Order, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. The *public* services will commence at 11 P. M.
March 22, 1850. 12-3w

Livery Stable.

JOHN J. PHILLIPS

IS prepared to furnish the Public with Horses, Carriages and Buggies, FOR HIRE.

He is also prepared to send Passengers to any of the neighboring Towns, on reasonable terms.

His Stock may be found at the Stable of Jackson Johnson, who will attend to the business in his absence.
Fayetteville, March 1850. 12-3w

WIGS AND SCALPS.

To all suffering from defect in their Hair.

DOCT. QUIRK, the Rejuvenator, has made arrangements to visit Fayetteville on or by the 4th of April, when he will be prepared to scalp or scratch all who may require his artistic services, in the way of a WHOLE OR PART HEAD OF HAIR, or advise with the young who are likely to become prematurely bald. On his arrival, he will be found at his Room at the Fayetteville Hotel, at all times during his stay, which cannot possibly exceed four or five days.
THOMAS QUIRK,
of 490, Broadway, N. Y.
March 25, 1850. 12-tf

LOOK AT THIS!

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency, General Debility, Liver Complaints, and all the train of symptoms commonly called Nervous Affections.

PLANNETT'S BITTERS

WILL perform a speedy and permanent cure, creating a healthy action throughout the system, restoring the appetite, equalizing the circulation, giving tone and energy to the system, and creating a power of resistance to disease in all its forms that is rarely to be obtained.

HEADACHE will be immediately relieved by the use of this invaluable compound, which is purely Vegetable, and adapted to all ages and conditions.

COLDS AND HOARSENESS, arising from the changes of the weather, and exposures to dampness, &c. will be alleviated and in most cases avoided by those who avail themselves of the use of these Bitters. All families should at once procure a bottle, and administer them, as by their use great saving of time and sickness, particularly at this season of the year, will be the result, as they purify the blood, and preserve the skin from eruptions and sores. They are put up in quart bottles, and are pleasing to the taste.

For sale by J. & T. WADDILL, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 23, 1850. 12-5w

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.
Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

SUPERIOR HYSON TEA,
Superior Black Tea,
Chocolate,
Ground Ginger and Hops.
S. J. HINSDALE.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

ANTI-PYRIC PAINT.

Fire, Water, and Weather Proof.

THIS PAINT, manufactured by "The New York Anti-Pyric Paint Company," is a new species. It is composed of materials entirely fireproof, being scarcely destructible by the blow pipe. It forms a coating impervious to air and moisture, and is completely fire-proof from all the ordinary causes of Fire, whether sparks, cinders, or heat, from a neighboring building in flames.

It is especially adapted to the following uses:—To protect Roofs from fire and leaking, Wood of all kinds from decay, Tin from rust, Iron work, &c. &c.; and it will effectually accomplish it by being properly applied.

It is also the best PAINT for the WALLS OF BRICK BUILDINGS, giving them the appearance and solidity of stone, and saving the necessity of using sand, which is annoying and will last but a short time. Besides this it NEVER PEELS OFF.

☞ Persons desirous of trying this Paint, are requested to call at the Store of the subscribers, who keep it constantly on hand, for sale, and where every information will be given.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1850. 12-3m

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our stock of Spring and Summer GOODS.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

Brilliant Lotteries.

FOR APRIL, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

Splendid Lottery.

$50,000!

$28,000! $17,000! $10,000!

15 Drawn Numbers out of 75!
(Nearly as many Prizes as Blanks.)
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 42, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 13, 1850.
15 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 25 Tickets.
SPLENDID SCHEME.
1 Splendid Prize of $50,000, 1 ditto of $28,000, 1 of $17,000, 1 of $10,000, 1 of 4,650, 10 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 1,500, 10 of 500, &c. &c.
Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,		$170 00
Ditto	ditto 25 Halves,	85 00
Ditto	ditto 25 Quarters,	42 50
Ditto	ditto 25 Eighths,	21 25

$33,000!

30 PRIZES OF $1,500!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 45 for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 20, 1850.
75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
GRAND SCHEME.
1 Prize of $33,000, 1 of $20,600, 1 of 10,568, 2 Prizes of 5,000, 5 of 2,000, 30 of 1,500, 30 of 1,000, &c. &c.
Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$140 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	70 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	35 00

Magnificent Lottery.

$100,000!!!

$50,000! $30,000! $20,000!

250 Prizes of $2,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class D, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 27, 1850.
78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.
1 Magnificent Capital of $100,000!!! 1 Splendid Prize of 50,000, 1 of 30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 11,556, 30 Prizes of 3,000, 250 Prizes of (lowest 3 Nos.) 2,000, &c. &c.
Whole Tickets $10—Halves $20—Quarters $10—Eighths $5.

Certificates of packages of 26 wholes		$500 00
Ditto	ditto 26 halves	250 00
Ditto	ditto 26 quarters	125 00
Ditto	ditto 26 eighths	62 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,
J. & C. MAURY.
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
12td-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

NORTH CAROLINA, } IN EQUITY.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. }

Nevin McLeran and another, *vs.* A. A. McKethan, Ex'r, and others.

IT appearing, by affidavit, that John McLeran and Neill McLeran, Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore the said John McLeran and Neill McLeran are hereby ordered personally to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said bill of complaint, or the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the 18th day of March, A. D. 1850.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.
March 20, 1850. 12-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1850.

Everitte Thornton and G. R. Hearn, *vs.* William Chambers and his children, and the heirs of George Cherry, deceased.
Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Chambers and children, and the heirs of George Cherry, dec'd, the Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the prayer of Petition will be granted, &c.

Witness, J. R. Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Clinton, the 3d Monday of February A. D. 1850, and 74th year of American Independence.
J. R. BEAMAN, Clk.
March 20, 1850. 12-6wpd

SPEECH OF MR. BADGER,
ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.
Delivered in the Senate, Monday, March 18, 1850.

MR. PRESIDENT: It is not surprising, sir, considering the subject matter of the resolutions submitted by the honorable senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) that there should have been a warm and even an excited debate produced by them in this House. Nor is it surprising, considering the variety of topics embraced in those resolutions, that there should have been a great diversity of sentiment among the members of this body. The delicate nature of the subject out of which these resolutions have grown—to which, directly or indirectly, they all relate—furnishes abundant excuse and even justification for the large amount of excited feeling, and warmth, and animation of discussion, here and elsewhere. I do not rise, Mr. President, with a view of saying any thing which shall tend to aggravate excitement, or at all lessen the prospects of an amicable accommodation of the various matters in dispute, pending between the different portions of this country. On the contrary, while I shall express, with plainness and sincerity, the views which I entertain, I shall endeavor to avoid saying anything which can give just offence. In the remarks which I shall submit to the Senate, I shall endeavor to cultivate in myself, and, so far as depends upon me, in others, that spirit of mutual concession, compromise, and kind feeling, in which the Union of the States originated, and by cultivating which alone can it be preserved.

There can be no question that the subject under the consideration of the Senate is vastly important. It is, in my judgment, as important as the value of the Union; and for the estimate of that value, I myself possess no adequate powers of computation. To us, as a people, it is, indeed, inestimable. When, therefore, questions are moved here which do, either directly or indirectly, involve the continuance of this Union and the maintenance of the form of government under which we live, I must consider them of such transcendent importance as to be worthy of every exercise of the understanding of every member of this body, and as demanding from us all the exercise of moderation, justice, care, and conciliation, in order to produce good and avoid evil.

In the first place, I concur entirely in what has been so often said upon this floor, that there can be no peaceable separation of this Union. From the very nature of the case—from the character of our institutions—from the character of the country—from the nature of government itself, it is, in my judgment, impossible that there can be a peaceable separation of this Union. But if there could be, I agree entirely with the honorable senator from Kentucky, that that state of peace in which we might separate must be speedily ended—must terminate in intestine conflicts, in wars, which, from the nature of the case, could know no amicable termination, no permanent peace, but, until the superiority of one or the other side in the conflict should be completely established, would admit of nothing but hollow truces, in which each might breathe from past exertions, and make preparations for future conflicts.

Sir, the idea of a separation of these States into distinct confederacies was thought of, and considered, and spoken of, before the adoption of this constitution. At the time that the question was before the American people, whether the constitution proposed by the convention should be adopted, it was then spoken of. Its probable, yea, certain consequences, were referred to by the writers of that admirable series of papers denominated the "Federalist;" and I beg the indulgence of the Senate while I read a very brief extract, conveying the views of those eminent men:

"If these States should either be wholly disunited, or only united in partial confederacies, a man must be far gone in Utopian speculations who can seriously doubt that the subdivisions into which they might be thrown would have frequent and violent contests with each other. To presume a want of motives for such contests, as an argument against their existence, would be to forget that men are ambitious, vindictive, and rapacious. To look for a continuation of harmony between a number of independent, unconnected sovereignties, situated in the same neighborhood, would be to disregard the uniform course of human events, and to set at defiance the accumulated experience of ages."

If this was a just view of the probable, the certain results of a separation of these States at that time, and under the then circumstances, I pray you, sir, upon what, at the present day, can we found a better hope? Then the States were fresh from the conflict of the revolutionary war. Then not only had they a lively remembrance of the contest in which they had fought, and in which they had gathered victory and honor together, but the leading men of that time were those choice spirits who had carried them through that recent conflict; who had established the independence of the country; and who exercised an influence in public affairs proportioned to their patriotism, their valor, and their wisdom. Then they might have separated without the same causes of hostility and alienation which must exist in any separation of these States at the present day. If we separate now, we do it with feelings of mutual distrust and bitterness. We divide, not by common consent, as partners who can no longer carry on their joint business with mutual profit, each to pursue for his own separate advantage that course of business in which he thinks he can best succeed; but we part with the feelings of those who consider themselves mutually wronged. A sense of injustice and oppression rankles in the hearts of one portion of one of the new confederacies, and a sense, in the other, of defiance and indignity.

Under such circumstances, "what can ensue," to borrow the language of the great English moralist, "but a continual exacerbation of hatred—an unextinguishable feud—an incessant reciprocation of mischief—a mutual vigilance to entrap and eagerness to destroy."

The question has been asked, What can the States do? supposing them to be divided and separated into distinct subdivisions, or independent sovereignties. Allow me to answer that question in the words of one of the most eminent men whom my State has ever produced: a man of clear and comprehensive intellect, of a sound heart, and enlarged and ardent patriotism; who shed a glory around his native State, and whose name is held in just veneration by every one who acknowledges himself a North Carolinian. At another period of our history, the same question was asked. In the years 1831 and 1832, it had become an inquiry—a subject of disquisition in my own State—and the late Judge Gaston, in an address delivered in 1832 before the literary societies of the University, thus treats of the subject:

"Threats of resistance, secession, separation, have become common as household words, in the wicked and silly violence of public declaimers.—The public ear is familiarized, and the public mind will soon be accustomed to the detestable suggestion of Disunion. Calculations and conjectures—what may the East do without the South, and what may the South do without the East—sneers, menaces, reproaches, and recriminations—all tend to the same fatal end. What can the East do without the South? What can the South do without the East? They may do much; they may exhibit to the curiosity of political anatomists, and the pity and wonder of the world, the "*disjecta membra*"—the sundered, bleeding limbs of a once gigantic body, instinct with life, and strength, and vigor. They can furnish to the philosophic historian another melancholy and striking instance of the political axiom, that all republican confederacies have an inherent and unavoidable tendency to dissolution. They will present fields and occasions for border wars, for leagues and counter-leagues, for the intrigues of petty statesmen, the struggles of military chiefs, for confiscations, insurrections, and deeds of darkest hue. They will gladden the hearts of those who have proclaimed that men are not fit to govern themselves, and shed a disastrous eclipse on the hopes of rational freedom throughout the world. Solon, in his code, proposed no punishment for parricide, treating it as an impossible crime. Such, with us, ought to be the crime of political parricide—the dismemberment of our fatherland."

To me, sir, these sentiments convey a just representation of what will be the future and unavoidable results of a separation of the people of this country into distinct and independent confederacies. And when I look at the prospect before us, it is one so dark, filled with such horrid forms of dread and evil, that I willingly close my eyes upon it, and desire to believe that it is impossible it should ever be realized.

Now, Mr. President, if the evils resulting from a dissolution of the Union be of the kind and magnitude which I have stated, is there any danger? Have we any reason, in the present condition of the country, to apprehend that a dissolution may follow the action of the Congress of the United States upon the great questions before us? Is there a probability that such a result may follow any course which Congress may think proper to take, any decision to which they may come, upon these vexed and harrassing questions? I am not, and never have been, and trust I never shall be, an alarmist. I look to the Union of these States as the palladium, not only of the general safety of the whole, but of the individual liberty of the several parts that compose it. I will not undertake to state, sir, what amount of hazard we might encounter of some domestic convulsion; but that there is more or less reason for apprehension—that there is danger greater or less—no man can doubt who attends to what he hears in this chamber, and what he sees throughout the country. The most eminent men belonging to this body realize that we are in a situation which requires great skill and dexterity in the management of public measures; that there is danger, that this Union, though incapable of a peaceable separation, or, if peaceably separated, incapable of maintaining between the portions of which it is composed, for any length of time, harmonious relations, may yet experience convulsions and violent separations. Whether the danger be greater or lesser—whether it is exaggerated on the one hand, or looked upon as too small upon the other—if there be any danger, however remote, any reason, however small, to fear such results, to a man with a patriotic heart it furnishes just the same ground of caution—just the same motive for forbearance—just the same ground for the exercise of care and diligence for our preservation, as if the danger were immediate or the cause of fear great. We all realize this in the ordinary transactions of life. If a man has any reason to suppose, however remote the danger, that the house in which he is conceals a powder magazine beneath it, he does not wait to have demonstration of the fact before he takes measures for his security. In all human affairs we are obliged to act upon probable evidence, and to provide for probable contingencies, and to respect even the lowest degree of probability, in avoiding danger and securing safety. I care not whether there be more or less reason to think that a convulsion may be produced among the people of the different sections of the Union by the manner in which these questions shall be decided by Congress; if there be any danger, any ground of fear, as men of sense, as men of patriotism, as lovers of our country, we are bound to the most anxious, earnest, persevering efforts to secure the country. Entertaining these views upon the subject, and having stated what I believe to be the duty of us all, I profess now to act, and to be always ready to act, upon the principle which I have stated as that which should govern our conduct.

In what, Mr. President, have those difficulties their origin? They spring from one single source. They may multiply themselves; they may assume various directions; they may govern and direct the conduct of individuals in various modes; but the whole difficulty lies in slavery as its original and sole source. It is the existence of that institution in certain States of this Union, and the existence of that institution alone, which has brought upon us the necessity of considering whether this Union is safe. Entertaining very clear and decided views upon the subject of that institution, and sentiments having been expressed with great confidence by many gentlemen, particularly by the senator from New York, who sits on this side of the chamber, [Mr. Seward,] as to its nature and character, considered in a religious point of view; it being assumed as a matter of course that that institution itself is utterly opposed to the spirit and law of Christianity, and that it must be taken to be in itself morally evil—evil altogether—and to be tolerated only where we have no power to put it down, I beg leave, though not exactly germane to the political discussion, to submit to the Senate a brief inquiry into the correctness of this view. I maintain, and shall endeavor to establish, that whether the institution of slavery be considered as an evil or not, it is not a sin. It is not in itself a violation of the Divine law. It was said by the honorable senator from Massachusetts, in the noble and able speech which he delivered the other day, that that institution had existed from the earliest times; that the first writers of history found it existing; that, in the theocratic government of the Jews, no disapprobation of it was expressed; and that, under the Gospel dispensation, no injunction against it was to be found. That is the truth, sir, but it is not all the truth. It is clear that this institution, which we find existing in the world before and at the commencement of the Jewish theocracy, not only was not disapproved of, but expressly recognised, approved, and its continuance sanctioned by the Divine Lawgiver of the Jews.

Why, Mr. President, if we disabuse our minds of the influence of previous opinions, and undertake to inquire whether the Divine law of charity condems the institution of slavery—and if in this inquiry we subordinate our own judgments to the teachings of the Divine Lawgiver himself—there can be little doubt as to the result at which we must arrive: and it will be that which I have stated. But we may adopt a different mode of conducting the inquiry—may allow some inward impulse or feeling to give interpretation to the great law of charity, and set up our own speculations to regulate our judgment of its force and application. We may thence be led to conclude that the institution of slavery is utterly unlawful; but in so doing we present a melancholy instance of the human interpreter setting himself in direct opposition to the practical commentary which the Divine Lawmaker has given upon his own law.

Now, sir, I find in the 25th chapter of Leviticus this passage:

"And if thy brother that dwelleth by thee be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond servant. But as a hired servant, and as a sojourner, he shall be with thee, and shall serve thee unto the year of jubilee. And then shall he depart from thee, both he and his children with him, and shall return unto his own family, and unto the possession of his fathers shall he return. For they are my servants, which I brought forth out of the land of Egypt; they shall not be sold as bondmen. Thou shalt not rule over him with rigor, but shall fear thy God. Both thy bondmen and thy bondmaids, which thou shalt have, shall be of the heathen that are round about you; of them shall ye buy bondmen and bondmaids. Moreover, of the children of the strangers that do sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy, and of their families that are with you which they begat in your land; and they shall be your possession. And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession, they shall be your bondmen forever; but over your brethren, the children of Israel, ye shall not rule over one another with rigor."

This is one among the many direct, positive, authoritative approvals by God himself of the institution of slavery, existing at the time of the Jewish theocracy. It is not a mere toleration—a mere forbearance to prohibit—but an express permission to the Israelites, whom He condescended to govern in the stead of a human ruler, to purchase of the surrounding nations and of strangers among them slaves, and to hold them as an inheritance forever.

Slavery, Mr. President, was found, as mentioned by the honorable senator from Massachusetts, an existing institution at the time of the Gospel dispensation, and was spread throughout the earth. What treatment did it receive from the founders of that Gospel dispensation? It was approved—first negatively, and then positively.—First negatively, because, in the whole New Testament, there is not to be found one single word, either spoken by our Saviour or by any of the Evangelists or Apostles, in which that institution is either directly or indirectly condemned. And also affirmatively. To show this, I desire to call the attention of the Senate to two or three passages from the epistle of St. Paul, and to bring them forward, not with a commentary of my own, but with a brief commentary from one of the best men that ever lived, as well as one of the most learned divines, who spent his life between the years 1721 and 1799 in the kingdom of Scotland, who never set his foot upon soil where there was a slave, and never saw a slave. He gives his opinions in a most able work of his, entitled, "A New Translation, Commentary, and Notes upon the Epistles"—not any hasty production, but the result of thirty years of his life expended upon this subject, which it is said was five times written over by his own hand before its publication. I allude to the celebrated Dr. McKnight of the established Presbyterian church of Scotland.

In his introduction to the sixth chapter of the first epistle to Timothy, he thus expresses himself:

"Because the law of Moses (Exod. 21, 2) allowed no Israelite to be made a slave for life without his own consent, the Judaizing teachers, to allure slaves to their party, taught that, under the Gospel, likewise, involuntary slavery is unlawful. This doctrine the apostle condemned here, as in his other epistles, (1 Cor. 7, 20, 21, 43; Col. 3, 22,) by enjoining Christian slaves to honor and obey their masters, whether they were believers or unbelievers, (verses 1, 2;) and by assuring Timothy that, if any persons taught otherwise, he opposed the wholesome precepts of Jesus Christ, and the doctrine of the Gospel, which in all points is conformable to godliness or sound morality, (verse 3,) and was puffed up with pride, without possessing any true knowledge either of the Jewish or of the Christian revelation, (verse 4.)"

The passage in the epistle referred to by Dr. McKnight is in these words:

"Let as many servants as are under the yoke count their own masters worthy of all honor, that the name of God and his doctrine be not blasphemed. And they that have believing masters, let them not despise them, because they are brethren; but rather do them service, because they are faithful and beloved, partakers of the benefit.—These things teach and exhort. If any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness, he is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmisings, perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness, from such withdraw thyself."

On this he has the following note:

"By ordering Timothy to teach slaves to continue with and obey their masters, the apostle hath shewed, that the Christian religion neither alters men's rank in life nor abolishes any right to which they are entitled by the law of nature, or by the law of the country where they live. Instead of encouraging slaves to disobedience, the Gospel makes them more faithful and conscientious. And by sweetening the tempers of masters, and inspiring them with benevolence, it renders the condition of slaves more tolerable than formerly; for in proportion as masters imbibe the true spirit of the Gospel, they will treat their slaves with humanity, and even give them their freedom, when their services merit such a favor."

I ask the attention of the Senate to a brief passage from the sixth chapter of Ephesians. It is in these words:

"Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of your heart, as unto Christ; not with eye-service, as men-pleasers, but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart; with good will doing service, as to the Lord, and not to men: knowing that whatsoever good thing any man doeth, the same shall he receive of the Lord, whether he be bond or free."

The passage is thus paraphrased by Dr. McKnight in his Commentaries:

"As the Gospel does not cancel the civil rights of mankind, I say to bond servants, obey your masters, who have the property of your body, with fear and trembling, as liable to be punished by them for disobedience; obey also from the integrity of your own disposition, as obeying Christ.

"Do this, not merely when their eye is on you, or they are to examine your work, as those do whose sole care is to please men; but as bondmen of Christ, doing the will of God in this matter from the soul—that is, diligently.

"With cheerfulness do your duty to your earthly masters, as servants to the Lord Christ; for in serving them faithfully, ye serve Him; and therefore do not consider yourselves as servants to men only. And that ye may be supported under the hardships of your lot, recollect what your religion teaches you, that whatever good action any man does, for that, though he should receive no reward from men, he shall receive at the judgment a reward from Christ, whether he be a slave or a freeman."

I will trouble the Senate with one more quotation. It is from the third chapter of Colossians:

"Servants, obey in all things your masters according to the flesh; not with eye-service, as men-pleasers, but in singleness of heart, fearing God: and whatsoever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto men; knowing that of the Lord ye shall receive the reward of the inheritance, for ye serve the Lord Christ. But he that doeth wrong shall receive for the wrong which he hath done, and there is no respect of persons."

Dr. McKnight explains this passage in the following note:

"Though the word *doulos* properly signifies a slave, our English translators, in all the places where the duties of slaves are inculcated, have justly translated it servant; because anciently the Greeks and Romans had scarce any servants but slaves, and because the duties of the hired servant, during the time of his service, are the same with those of the slave. So that what the apostle said to the slave was, in effect, said to the hired servant. Upon these principles, in translations of the Scriptures designed for countries where slavery is abolished and servants are freeman, the word *doulos* may, with truth, be translated a servant. In this, and the parallel passage, (Ephesians, 6, 5,) the apostle is very particular in his precepts to slaves and lords; because, in all the countries where slavery was established, many of the slaves were exceedingly addicted to fraud, lying, and stealing, and many of the masters were tyrannical and cruel to their slaves. Perhaps, also, he was thus particular in his precepts to slaves, because the Jews held perpetual slavery to be unlawful, and because the Judaizing teachers propagated that doctrine in the church. But from the apostle's precepts it may be inferred that if slaves are justly acquired, they may be lawfully retained, as the Gospel does not make void any of the political rights of mankind."

Now, sir, the institution which existed at the time when Christianity was proclaimed was thus recognised as lawful. It was proper slavery—perpetual slavery—a servitude for life, with the obligation of servitude transmitted to the descendants; and permit me to say, it was a slavery far more hard, far more liable to reproach, far more deserving condemnation, than any thing that has ever existed in this country. It was a slavery in which the master had the power of life and death over his slave. It was a slavery in which bodily hardship was imposed upon the slaves of a kind and in a degree totally unknown in any State of this republic. The rural slaves often worked in chains, and were usually turned at night into one common receptacle, in which each had his cell, and there detained until they were prepared to resume the labors of the following day. It was a slavery in which the domestic servants were subject to every species of exaction from hard and tyrannical masters, whose hearts had not been mollified by the benignant influences of Christianity; and of these domestics they who probably had the hardest lot were the tyre women, who waited upon the Roman ladies, and who often received the severest treatment for any want of skill and dexterity in arranging the hair and dresses of their lovely but fastidious mistresses, so as to display their charms to the greatest advantage.

So Christianity found this institution. It took it up as an existing relation of life. It denounced all oppression and cruelty, and inculcated justice, forbearance, and humanity, from the master to the slave. It demanded fidelity and obedience from the slave to the master. It recognised expressly that the master and the slave might, without reproach, be both members of the same church—that believing masters might have believing slaves; and it enforced their relative duties upon Gospel principles. Why was it left to exist in the church, if wrong in itself? There was no difficulty at all about emancipation. The restraints upon emancipation were few, and applied only to special cases. The principal were the prohibition to emancipate to the injury of creditor, the restriction of emancipation by testament, beyond a certain number or proportion, and the provision that emancipation by persons under twenty years of age should be sanctioned by certain respectable official persons. Such were the chief restrictions upon emancipation at the epoch of the Christian revelation.

Nothing could be easier than for St. Paul to have said, "Slaves, be obedient to your heathen masters; but I say to you, believing masters, emancipate your slaves: the law of Christ is against that relation, and you are bound therefore to set them at liberty." No such word is spoken. From that day down, the church acted upon precisely the same principle—both before and after the empire became Christian—the emperors from time to time (especially the Christian emperors) by interposing laws for the purpose of preventing oppression and injustice to slaves, and the church by her excommunications, affording a restraint against barbarous usage on the part of Christian masters.

Now, Mr. President, having an institution among us so ancient, so sanctioned, surely it cannot be that it is, in itself, utterly unlawful and irreconcilable with the spirit and teachings of our divine religion. I cannot conceive, after considering the writings of the Apostles and the continued practice of the church, from its earliest and purest times, which recognise slavery as a lawful institution, and enforce the duties growing out of it upon both master and slave, how we, who now hold slaves, are to be put beyond the charities of our race as oppressors and robbers. No, sir; no sir. We stand upon higher and better ground. We justify no injustice, cruelty, or hardship. We claim that we have just rights recognised by the religion we profess, as well as by the laws of the country in which we live, and that, for the possession and just use of them, we should incur no reproach here, and we hope we shall incur none hereafter; though we freely admit that the trust confided to us is a high and an important one; for the manner in which we discharge it, we must give an account hereafter, not because we possess or exercise authority—that is right; that is proper; that is not anti-religious—but for having been faithless—if faithless we shall be found—to the great duties which the Gospel inculcates as to the mode in which that authority is to be used, and the just restraints to be laid upon it.

I have not made these remarks because I suppose that they will produce conviction upon the minds of gentlemen who take opposite views; nor do I suppose that such conviction can be produced; but I wish those gentlemen to understand that we do not stand in the light of flagrant robbers and oppressors, who have no *apparent* reason and justification for our conduct. To my mind the lawfulness of this institution, in the Christian point of view, is clear, demonstrable, demonstrated. Gentlemen may say: "We do not agree; we have the idea that that great law of charity which says, 'do unto others as you would that others should do unto you,' forbids you to hold a slave." He who gave that law of charity under the Old Testament, and who explained and enforced it under the New, did not declare such a judgment; and therefore what I want to deduce and enforce from it is, that the utmost that can be said by our northern friends is, that this is a case not free of difficulty, in which difference of opinion may, without just offence, be entertained; and hence that no unkind feeling, no prejudice should result, because we take a view of this subject which does not meet their approbation.

Mr. President, in these excited times, it is very difficult to get a calm and quiet consideration of anything connected with this subject. My attention is almost daily arrested by misrepresentations with regard to legal enactments subsisting in the southern States of this Union, and with regard to the motives which have dictated these enactments. It would seem as if men were so carried away by the impulses growing out of this agitating subject, that they lose all charitable consideration for the motives of others, and even prompt to suppose that whatever is done is done for a wrong end or under a wrong impulse. Now, I deem it proper—though at other times such matters would not be worthy of any consideration—to notice one or two misrepresentations with regard to my own State, of whose laws I happen to know something, as well as of the habits and character of her inhabitants. I do this because everything which impresses upon the general mind of our northern fellow-citizens that we are a heartless, exacting, unjust, merciless race of people, has a most unhappy effect upon their disposition and feelings towards us, which re-act upon our minds; and this is continually fomenting and increasing these sources of disquiet and alienation, which every patriot must regret and should desire to remove.

I saw the other day, accidentally, in taking up a newspaper, a note appended to a speech delivered in another place. In this note I found these passages:

"NOTE BY MR. MANN.—On repairing to the Law Library, to ascertain which party was right in regard to the above difference of opinion, the second book I opened contained at least three cases where the courts were authorized to sentence a slave to be transported for the commission of an offence for which a white man must be unconditionally hung. (See North Carolina Rev. Stat., vol. 1, chap. III, §§ 36, 37, 39.) Of course, the reason of this difference is the pecuniary value of the slave.—Hung, he would be worthless; transported to Cuba, he might bring five hundred dollars."

"But laws which punish 'six or eight,' or 'eight or ten,' or any other number of offences with death, when committed by slaves, while the same offence receives a milder penalty when committed by whites, or laws denying the benefit of clergy (where that relic of barbarism still prevails) to a slave, while it is granted to a white man, are surely among the greatest atrocities recorded in the history of the race."

Now, sir, I would not be willing to suppose the gentleman who penned these paragraphs capable of willingly misrepresenting an individual, much less the whole people of a State of the Union; but so carried away is he by this subject, that he does not perceive that his "*of course*," in the first passage, manifests a most uncharitable deduction; and he does not perceive that what he says in the second paragraph is in direct conflict and inconsistency with the first. If the legislature of a southern State permits a slave to be transported for an offence for which a white man is put to death, "Oh," it is said, "there is detestable avarice, sacrificing justice to money." And if the slave is put to death, and not the white man, "Here is an instance of the greatest atrocities that ever disgraced the legislation of mankind." Now, with regard to this "of course," I do not choose that my State shall lie under the imputation of being influenced in affixing punishment by the mere value of the slave as property. The offences referred to in the statute, cited in this note, are conspiracies, rebellious, insurrections. The law of North Carolina, as I suppose the law of every other country, carefully avoids, in regard to offences which ordinarily implicate a large number of individuals, the horrid spectacle of indiscriminate slaughter, and therefore authorizes the court there to affix either the punishment of death or transportation. If the gentleman had been solicitous, before making this grave charge of sacrificing the principles of justice to the base calculations of pelf, he would have looked a little further into the origin of this law, and he would have discovered that, in the preamble of the original law, omitted in the revisal, the motive is set out, which is, to avoid an unnecessary shedding of blood, by enabling the courts, after a sufficient example has been made, to give sentence of transportation only. The purpose, therefore, is evident: in the first place, to punish with death the leaders, those who stir and foment this insurrection, and with a just consideration and humanity to withdraw that penalty from subordinates in guilt, while the safety of the State is consulted by removing them out of the United States. And if the gentleman who wrote this note had not skipped over, in his citation, the 38th section of the same revised statute, he would have found the extreme care which the legislature took to avoid any hasty conviction of slaves charged with such offences. The legislature knew it was a subject upon which the public mind was likely to become excited; and that section provides that where the testimony of blacks shall be received, for the purpose of convicting the slave, such testimony shall not be deemed sufficient, unless it is supported by other and pregnant circumstances, uniting to produce conviction of guilt to the minds of the jury who may have charge of the offender. No, sir, no such motive exists as the writer of this note

ered as one to this purpose; that each should repose entire and absolute confidence in the integrity and capacity of the judicial tribunals and legislation of every other State to administer justice in regard to all its citizens and subjects; and therefore, that, both with regard to fugitives from service and fugitives from justice, there should be an imperative obligation to restore the respective fugitives to the jurisdiction from which they escaped, and make them amenable in every respect to the determination of that jurisdiction; that the two cases stand upon the same foundations, and were intended to be governed by the same principles.

The provision of the constitution as to fugitives from justice is in these words:

"A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime."

"Who shall flee from justice." But an innocent man fleeing from prosecution commenced on false ground, maliciously prosecuted, or to be tried by an arbitrary tribunal, is not in a strict and proper sense, fleeing from *justice;* yet, within the meaning of the constitution, he flees from justice who, being charged with treason, felony, or other crime, in a State of the Union having a jurisdiction of the subject, leaves the State to avoid a trial. The meaning of the constitution was, that that jurisdiction shall be taken to have the capacity and integrity to determine justly; and therefore when he flees from it, whether in fact guilty or innocent, he is to be treated as a fugitive from *justice.*

As to fugitives from service, the constitution provides thus:

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

The two cases are in principle precisely similar. The fugitive from justice is to be delivered up to the executive, who represents, in external transactions, the justice of the State; the fugitive from labor is to be delivered up, on the claim of him to whom such labor may be due, and each is to be returned to that jurisdiction to which he is properly amenable; and the question whether one is guilty, or the other is rightfully a slave, is not a question to be transferred to the jurisdiction in which the fugitive may be found.

This, Mr. President, was the view of those who passed the act of 1793. In the first place, that act of 1793 includes, under the same statute, provisions in respect to both of these cases. In the next place, it authorizes the delivering up of the fugitive from justice, upon the transmission of evidence to show that he has been duly charged in the State from which he escaped, and to whose justice he ought to be amenable. And, in regard to a fugitive from labor, it authorizes the master, his agent, or attorney, "to seize or arrest such fugitive," take him or her before any one of the officers named in the act, and upon satisfactory proof, either oral or by affidavit, &c., the officer is to give a certificate to the claimant, his agent, or attorney, "*which shall be sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive from labor to the State or Territory from which he or she fled*"—not shall be sufficient proof that the person delivered up is a slave or owes the labor to the claimant—not shall settle, or determine, or adjudicate the question. No; that question is open, to be settled by the jurisdiction of the State from which he escapes. Then he is to be returned. Then, if he is wrongfully detained in slavery, he must make his appeal to the proper tribunals. According to the provisions of the constitution of the United States, as recognised in this statute, it is to their justice and their impartiality the whole must be confided. And, Mr. President, it was all-important that such a provision should be made. We know well that foreign States are not in the habit of surrendering fugitives from justice or from labor. Each State seems to have considered itself benefited, as its neighbor was injured, by its receiving, countenancing, and entertaining fugitives from justice; and when a slave escaped, as the law which recognised slavery was strictly territorial in its operation, of course the State or government to which he escaped denied the right to reclaim the fugitive. It was, therefore, indispensable to the formation of our constitutional Union that there should be introduced a provision by which the ordinary practice and doctrine of States in regard to both of these cases should be reversed—a provision by which the domestic question should be put to the domestic tribunal—should not be transferred to another jurisdiction by the escape of the individual, but should in every case be submitted to the proper domestic jurisdiction, by returning the fugitive, whether the claim upon him should be for justice or for service.

It was said by the honorable senator from New York, (Mr. Seward,) that this was a compact in the constitution to be executed only by the States. Now, whether it was a compact to be executed by the States or not, is a question not distinctly open for our consideration at this day.

In the first place, I do not agree in the opinions which I have heard expressed by the most eminent gentlemen, that the Supreme Court of the United States has committed an error in supposing the jurisdiction was in Congress. Certainly those who passed the act of 1793 thought that they had jurisdiction over it; and the Supreme Court of the United States have determined that Congress has jurisdiction over it. It is therefore no more a compact between the States than any other portion of the constitution is a compact. The constitution forms a government. The legislative power of that government rests here, and it is for Congress to give effect to every provision of the constitution requiring legislative action.

Again, the senator from New York said that the slave States induced legislation by Congress—referring to the act of 1793. Now, Mr. President, I did not exactly like that phrase. That the slave States, or the representatives from States owning slaves, had, in some way or other, prevailed upon Congress to transcend its power, with some view or other—why, sir, there is no authority upon earth for saying so. The act of 1793 was approved upon the 12th of February in that year. It was during the second Congress held under the constitution. It was just at the close of the Congress held under the rule of representation fixed in the constitution itself, and before the new modelling of the representation under the then first taken census, when Congress, if I recollect aright, consisted of sixty-three members. Now, I have taken the pains to look a little into this matter, and I find that this bill passed in the Senate of the United States apparently without contest. A division was not made; the yeas and nays were not taken; and there appears to have been a general and universal acquiescence in the propriety of the measure. I find that among the members of the Senate at that time were the following gentlemen, who had been members of the convention that framed the constitution of the United States: John Langdon, of New Hampshire; Roger Sherman, of Connecticut; Rufus King, of New York; Robert Morris, of Pennsylvania; George Read and Richard Bassett, of Delaware; Pierce Butler, of South Carolina; and William Few, of Georgia—certainly I may be permitted to say a collection of highly respectable names—names of eminence before the country.—In the House of Representatives the bill was passed upon the yeas and nays, and the vote stood, 48 yeas and 7 nays. Of those voting, who were members of the convention who framed the constitution, were: Nicholas Gilman, of New Hampshire; Jonathan Dayton, of New Jersey; Thomas Fitzsimmons, of Pennsylvania; Hugh Williamson, of North Carolina; and Abraham Baldwin, of Georgia. And it is remarkable that every individual who had been a member of the convention that framed the constitution, and was a member of the House of Representatives at that time, who voted at all, voted for the bill, and not a single one of them is to be found among the small number of seven who voted against the bill. Those seven were: Messrs. Livermore, of New Hampshire; Thatcher, of Massachusetts; Sturges, of Connecticut; Niles, of Vermont; Treadwell, of New York; Mercer, of Maryland; and Parker, of Virginia.

Thus, sir, we have this act passed at this early period, the passage of which was participated in by this considerable number of gentlemen who had been members of the convention, every one concurring in its passage in the Senate, without a division, and with a very small minority of opponents in the House of Representatives. Now, if anything can fix the meaning of this constitutional provision, it is certainly fixed by this bill.—Upon the face of the constitution, this act of surrendering fugitives from labor is associated with the delivering up of fugitives from justice, provided for in the same general terms—the difference in the phraseology to be entirely accounted for from the minute difference in the subject-matter; acted upon as such in 1793, by both houses of Congress, and that act never repealed, nor complained of except as, from subsequent events, it has become inefficient to accomplish the end proposed.

But, Mr. President, we have carried this matter of delivering up fugitives still further. We have made extradition treaties with foreign powers; we have made one with England in 1842—the celebrated Ashburton treaty, containing an extradition article—and one with France in 1843, and with divers powers since. Now, what do these treaties provide with regard to foreign States? That we shall deliver up fugitives from such countries, upon such evidence of their guilt being produced as, if their offence had been committed here, would justify their commitment for trial; and in 1848 we passed an act of Congress for the purpose of carrying into effect these extradition treaties; and by the second section of that act it is provided "that, upon any investigation had under the act, sworn copies of affidavits taken abroad may be used as evidence."

And who is the officer, under these extradition treaties, to whom this jurisdiction is submitted? A commissioner, appointed by the circuit court of the United States. Now, all that we ask is, that there shall be such a bill providing for the surrender of fugitive slaves, upon the making out of such a case—a *prima facie* case—a case in which such evidence shall be produced before the commissioner as, if it were a prosecution, he would fully commit the party for trial—would deem him to be *prima facie* subject to the authority of the person who claims him, belonging to him, and owing him service or labor. Now, sir, are we not entitled to so much as this? Is it not an indignity to offer us less? Upon what principle should less be offered to us? Are we to be told that our judicatures are not to be trusted? that we will not administer justice? that we are in the habit of suffering persons who are free to be converted into slaves? that freemen may be kidnapped, introduced among us, held among us as slaves, and refused redress by our courts and our laws? That is the ground. It is direct, wanton, inexcusable insult upon the character and the judicature of every southern State. Upon what possible pretence can a discrimination be made? Great Britain or France sends here and demands that a certain person found among us shall be delivered up, to be tried for murder, or for an assault with intent to commit a murder. We do not pretend to require *full proof* of guilt. We agree that, upon such evidence being produced as would justify and require commitment for trial here, the party demanded shall be delivered up to the foreign jurisdiction. Will you require more before you restore fugitives from labor to the jurisdiction of one of the States of the Union from which they have escaped?

Mr. President, such discrimination is in itself too insulting to be borne. The bill we want is not such a bill as the amendment to the one upon your table, proposed by the honorable senator from New York, (Mr. Seward.) What is his bill, sir? Why, it has provisions for a jury trial. It has provisions for continuance, with its arrangements for bail bonds—bonds for prosecution and appeals. It is upon its face an invitation—an encouragement to accumulation of expense and procrastination of trial. How must it be considered by us? Is it not a plain "keeping of the word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope?" Is it anything less or more upon its face than the confession of a duty, accompanied by a plan carefully and studiously arranged to prevent the duty from being performed? Is it not worse than an open denial? That would at least be manly; but by this bill you say, I acknowledge I am under this constitutional obligation, but I will provide for its discharge by such means as will render that discharge impossible or worthless. To refuse us any remedy will be merely an injury; this is to accumulate the injury with a gross insult. It is to suppose that we are weak enough to imagine that such a measure can be sincerely designed to secure to us our property. It is to suppose us so stupid as not to be able to see through the most shallow artifice or detect the most clumsy device for concealment. Now, whether it is so designed or not, that is the way in which it must be regarded by the southern people of this country, especially when they recollect that in 1793 your ancestors—the great men of your country—who aided in forming this very constitution, recognised the right of the South, the right of slaveholders at the South, to have their slaves delivered up on a summary investigation by an examining court, placing their right upon the same footing with the right of a State demanding one who is amenable to her justice. I have no hesitation in saying that for one, sir, I am against any such measure as that proposed by the senator from New York. And if it were possible that this miserable expedient to hold out the show of relief, while all effectual relief is refused, could be incorporated into the bill before the Senate, I must unquestionably vote against its passage and resist it in every shape. However our understandings may compare with those of our northern friends, let me assure them that we are neither stupid nor foolish, but know very well that a protracted litigation in New England, New York, or the northwest country, to be extended from one to three years, in such an investigation, and the result to depend upon a unanimous verdict in favor of the claim of the master, holds out an illusion to our hopes so thin and transparent that none but fools or madmen can take it for a reality. All we ask, Mr. President, upon this subject, is the same regard for the rights of slaveholders that was given in 1793—the same respect for and allowance of the impartiality of our laws, and their true and faithful administration, which are now extended every day to foreign powers with whom we have made extradition treaties. It is, sir, that we shall have extended to the one class of cases the same summary, prompt, and effectual remedy which the constitution intended, and which the act of 1793 extends to the other class; that those who are held to labor among us and escape shall be sent back again in precisely the same summary manner as those who are charged with offences and escape; and that our jurisdiction shall finally determine whether the charge be a true one in the one case, and the claim of service be well founded in the other. I have taken more time upon this matter, Mr. President, than under other circumstances I should be warranted in taking, because I feel that it is right that our northern friends should understand this matter to be of the very highest importance. If this cannot be conceded to us, then, as to restoring feelings of confidence, as to making us understand or believe, in the southern country of the United States, that our northern friends and fellow citizens are generally disposed to do us justice, I do not hope or expect it from any other measure. This is fundamental: this is a plain right: here is an evident constitutional duty. He who refuses to discharge it voluntarily declares that he regards neither the constitution nor good faith. He who undertakes to discharge it but in such a manner as to evade a faithful execution of the duty, does worse; for he trifles with both constitution and good faith, under pretence of respecting and obeying them.

Now, Mr. President, I have submitted these views to gentlemen, and those only, who hold themselves bound by constitutional obligations. If the sentiments uttered upon this subject by the honorable senator from New York (Mr. Seward) the other day are the sentiments of this body, I should not; and if I believed them to be the sentiments of this body, I certainly should not have spent my time in submitting any remarks to the Senate. And if the sentiments he has avowed here are the sentiments of the northern people generally—if he speaks even the opinions and feelings of the great mass of his constituents in New York—I say it is in vain to expect that mutual attachment and concord can be restored between the different portions of this country. What does the senator say?

"We deem the principle of the law for the recapture of fugitive slaves unjust, unconstitutional, and immoral; and thus, while patriotism withholds its approbation, the consciences of our people condemn it. You will say that these convictions of ours are disloyal. Grant it, for the sake of argument. They are nevertheless honest; and the law is to be executed among us, not among you; not by us, but by the federal authority. Has any government ever succeeded in changing the moral convictions of its subjects by force? But these convictions imply no disloyalty. We reverence the constitution, although we perceive this defect, just as we acknowledge the splendor and the power of the sun, although its surface is tarnished with here and there an opaque object.

"We cannot, in our judgment, be either true Christians or real freemen, if we impose on another a chain that we defy all human power to fasten on ourselves. You believe and think otherwise, and doubtlessly with equal sincerity. 'We judge you not, and He alone, who ordained the conscience of man and its laws of action, can judge us. Do we, then, in this conflict, demand of you an unreasonable thing in asking that, since you will have property that can and will exercise human powers to effect its escape, you shall be your own police, and in acting among us as such you shall conform to principles indispensable to the security of admitted rights of freemen? If you will have this law executed, you must alleviate, not increase, its rigors. *

"The constitution regulates our steward-ship: the constitution devotes the domain to union, to justice, to defence, to welfare, and to liberty.

"But there is a higher law than the constitution, which regulates our authority over the domain, and devotes it to the same noble purposes."

Now, sir, here is a distinct announcement, impossible to be misunderstood, that, though the persons for whom the senator speaks, reverence the constitution, yet they consider a law for the surrender of fugitive slaves, passed in pursuance of the constitution, as a violation of the constitution and as immoral! Here is a distinct announcement that they consider it as a discharge of the high duties of hospitality, when they receive our fugitive slaves, entertain them, and withhold them from us. Here is an open and direct encouragement on the part of the senator from New York (Mr. Seward) for slaves to escape to the freemen of the North, and for northern freemen to aid them in escaping. He assumes, then, that all will be received with open arms, and that the freemen of the North will therefore be considered as having discharged the high duty of hospitality. Now, sir, if that is the case, how perfectly idle is it for gentlemen to talk about respecting the constitution! He who obeys the constitution only in what he thinks right, does not obey the constitution at all—he but follows his own inclination; and *he* who, having taken an oath to support the constitution, refuses to obey it because he thinks there is some "law above the constitution" which forbids slavery, places himself in the same position—taking for his guide his own individual judgment and opinion, above and against the constitution, which he can rightfully do only after surrendering the office he holds, and which he holds on the condition which that oath implies and intends to enforce. Here, sir, is a key to open the mind of the public to the honorable senator's bill. His purpose is to extend hospitality to fugitive slaves. He announces it to be immorality to surrender them; and he then comes here and presents an amendment to the bill for the delivery up of fugitive slaves, which, of course, must be intended to carry out the views which he has announced upon this subject. Such a position is indefensible—it is unmoral. Talk about morality! Immoral for a man to hold a slave! Immoral for a man to do what the associates of Paul, and James, and John did! Immoral for a man to do what the wisest and best men that ever lived upon earth have done; and not immoral to open your arms, contrary to the express stipulations of the constitution, to the fugitive slaves of your neighbor, to receive them, protect them, and throw around them such contrivances for making their escape effectual as no ingenuity shall be able to disentangle, and at the same time to taunt him with the declaration, "you are made your own police officer!" I have said, Mr. President, if these are the sentiments and feelings of the people of the North, generally—if the senator from New York (Mr. Seward) knows and freely expresses their opinions and purposes, it is impossible harmony can be restored and the Union preserved. For one, sir, though by no means extreme upon this subject—quite the contrary—I have no hesitation in declaring, if this is the general sense and belief—if this is the code of morals—if this is the feeling of integrity which influences our northern fellow-citizens, directly or indirectly, to set aside constitutional obligations, and deprive us of the property which we hold—if this is the purpose that is to be carried out, it is scarcely desirable that we should remain in the Union. For what does that state of things imply? It implies this: that the States are associated together under a common constitution, binding them to discharge towards each other certain duties, according to the terms of the constitution; and yet you say to us, "We intend to discharge just the amount of duty towards you that we please; for we reserve to ourselves the right of deciding when anything required of us is opposed by moral obligations, and, having so decided, to refuse its performance, while we hold you to the discharge of every obligation imposed by the letter and spirit of the constitution." How could our connexion be long maintained under this state of things, with no public faith, no sense of private obligation, on the one side to induce, and no power on the other to compel, the performance of constitutional duties? We should be left in a condition not only distracting, but dangerous to our present rights, whilst political immorality, bad faith, would render our future insecure and worthless. Nothing, under such circumstances, could keep us together but a deep sense of the greater evils of parting.—We should remain united, if at all, not from inclination or duty, but from a stern necessity—not from the hope of good in our connexion, but from the dread of the consequences of separation. But, Mr. President, I have not the smallest idea in the world that the senator from New York (Mr Seward) speaks the opinion of the northern people generally, or the people of any one State in the Union. I believe they repudiate his sentiments—they hold themselves morally and conscientiously bound by the stipulations in the constitution. I believe they will stand ready to enforce any law which Congress may pass upon this subject. I do not agree with some gentlemen here who have said, "Pass what law we will, it will not be executed." I have a very different opinion—a totally different opinion. This law may fail of execution in some instances; every law does. In the execution of this law, bias, prejudice, force may perhaps occasionally prevent its rightful results; but I believe that such a law passed by Congress will be as faithfully and generally executed in the New England States as any law upon our statute-book.

I doubt not that men there will understand that, though they may entertain an opinion that a law is wrong, yet as citizens they have no right, when called to enforce it, to act upon their individual judgment of its merits just as they would understand this: that if one were under sentence of death, their opinion that the law was barbarous and the punishment greatly disproportionate to the offence would not justify their interference, forcibly or by fraud, to prevent the execution of the sentence, the responsibility of enacting the law not being upon them, but upon those who made it. I believe there are many there—the great mass of the people, almost the total population—quite able and willing to apply these obvious principles to the particular subject under our consideration—the recapture of fugitive slaves. Yes, sir, I have the fullest confidence in the patriotism, the intelligence, the sense of justice, and stern integrity of the great mass of people at the North.—They will see that whether we have slaves or not is no concern of theirs; that if to have slaves be an offence, it is no offence of theirs; that if slavery be an evil, they do not endure it. And if it were wrong in itself voluntarily to surrender a fugitive slave who had escaped from his master, yet, as honest men and good citizens, they will feel themselves bound to carry into effect a law passed in pursuance of the constitution of their country—a constitution formed by common and mutual concession, and declaring that such fugitives shall be surrendered.

Why, sir, any other doctrine saps the foundation of society. The principles of the senator from New York render it impossible to count upon the execution of any law. The judge upon the bench may say, when called upon to pronounce judgment, that the act of the legislature, which it is his duty to enforce, transcends some moral obligation imposed on him by the law of God. He may say, I think the punishment immoral; I am of the opinion that no offence ought to be punished with death; or, I think this offence ought not to be punished with death. What is he to do, according to the doctrines put forth by the honorable senator from New York, (Mr. Seward?) I conceive clearly what he ought to do—either to pronounce sentence according to the law which he has bound himself by oath to execute, or to resign his office. But, according to the views put forth by the honorable senator from New York, he might continue to hold the office, and appeal from the law of the land to the law of God, and yet claim to be a loyal subject of the State and a faithful administrator of the laws of his country, yet leaving a law unexecuted while he holds his place and receives his salary. These principles destroy the foundations of all law and justice. They give us a fanatical and wild notion, that every man in civilized society has a right as a citizen to make his own judgment a rule of conduct paramount to and overruling the law of his country.

Now, Mr. President, as I have said, no gentleman who admits the obligation of the constitution, who admits the obligation of this article of the constitution in relation to fugitive slaves, can deny the implied, irresistibly following obligation to carry it into execution, just exactly with the same fidelity, good faith, and promptitude, as though it contemplated what, in his view, is the most desirable object in the world. That is the duty. He is to execute this great fundamental law faithfully. It is the law to him. He swears to be a good and obedient servant to that law, and he has no right to render a less effectual obedience because he disapproves of the object of this particular part of the constitution.

Therefore, I have submitted these observations to show that, according to the frame of the constitution, and according to the construction put upon it by those who aided in its formation—adopted with remarkable unanimity in both houses of Congress—this is not a case for trial by jury, but a case for a preliminary investigation before a magistrate, under prompt summary examination, upon affidavit or oral testimony, as the case may be—to be followed by delivering up the fugitive, upon a *prima facie* case made to the satisfaction of the officer who has proper jurisdiction of the question.

Mr. President, with an effectual provision upon this subject of fugitive slaves, I look for a complete and entire execution of that law in every State of the Union, as well at the North as at the South. I count upon it with the utmost confidence, from the sense of justice and constitutional loyalty of the people.

The next question is, as to the Wilmot Proviso. I shall not agitate the question. I have not much to say about it. I shall now yield to the suggestion to adjourn.

On Tuesday, Mr. BADGER resumed and concluded his remarks, as follows:—

Mr. PRESIDENT: In saying, sir, that the re-delivery of fugitive slaves is subject to the same rules as the surrender of fugitives from justice, and was so treated by the constitution, and by the framers of the act of 1793, I did not, of course, intend to say that the cases were, in all respects, in all subordinate particulars, identical with each other, but that they depended upon the same general principles, and were liable, according to the view of the framers of the constitution and of that act, to a similar mode of proceeding, and that a claim for the return of a fugitive of either class was not to be submitted to the decision of a jury. Nor when I said that it was a case to be determined upon *prima facie* evidence, did I mean that it was to be decided upon slight suspicions or remote probability. I meant this: that it was not a case to be determined upon what is called technically *full proof,* or that amount and stringency of evidence upon which a final judgment passes, concluding the whole matter of right; and I mean, sir, to say that to require such proof would be inconsistent with the whole of our legal notions, and the practice of all our judicial tribunals. Juries are never empannelled to pass upon a question of right between parties, except when the determination of that right and the judgment following upon it are to be a decisive settlement of the questions at issue. Nothing, in my judgment, could be more absurd—meaning by that term, utterly inconsistent with all our legal notions and modes of procedure—than to say that a question should be determined by a jury in the State of New York or the State of New Hampshire, and a judgment passed upon that determination, and immediately afterwards be made the subject of re-examination between the same parties in another jurisdiction, where what had been so determined would not be admitted, and ought not to be admitted, as even *prima facie* evidence of the truth. The tribunal proposed by the amended bill of the honorable senator from Virginia [Mr. Mason] is fair, just, and adequate. It consists of commissioners appointed by the courts of justice, by judges separated from all the ordinary influences which may pervert the judgments of men; and because selected by and amenable to such judges, the commissioners themselves will be removed from such influences. The judges themselves hold their offices by an independent tenure, and have a compensation beyond the reach of executive or legislative power. Judges living in the free States cannot be supposed to have any unfair bias against the claimants of freedom, and may safely be trusted with the selection of commissioners. These commissioners are not required to give judgment according to the mere facts, as sworn in an affidavit, nor are they bound by the form and appearance of any technical evidence. They are to hear and determine the question in a summary way it is true, but still to hear and determine—not upon *ex parte* evidence, not according to affidavits in a prescribed form, but upon all the evidence submitted by both the parties. The evidence is to be directed to the three important facts in question: First, is the person claimed a fugitive? Has he actually come from the State whose citizen claims to have him surrendered? In the next place, the question is to be examined and determined, does the person so claimed owe service or labor in the State from which he has fled? In the third place, is that service or labor which he owes due to him who makes this claim? Upon the establishment of these facts to the satisfaction of the commissioner, the surrender is to be made. It is not, therefore, the ordinary case. The surrender is not made upon that degree of evidence on which one charged with crime may be arrested and bound over for trial. For that purpose even *prima facie* evidence is not required, but reasonable ground of suspicion is enough.

Here *prima facie* evidence seems properly to be called for, and under the bill will be required. But full proof is not and ought not to be demanded. So far as I know, it is never required, and, in my judgment, ought never to be required, except before a tribunal authorized to make a final determination upon the question, and settle it upon its merits between the parties forever. This proposed enactment is, therefore, a well-considered and well-guarded provision, preventing, as far as human foresight can prevent it, all reasonable apprehension of injustice, fraud, or oppression. It is certainly free from the objection raised by the honorable senator from New Hampshire, [Mr. Hale,] that, under its operation, a resident person, a citizen of one of the northern States, might be seized and transferred to the South as one held to service and labor there. If a resident or citizen, his residence or citizenship must be capable of easy proof before the commissioner who is to hear and consider all the evidence.

This bill is by no means so liable to misapplication to improper purposes as the conventions for the extradition of criminals between the United States and foreign countries. See, sir, how easily—more easily, certainly, than this bill—these extradition treaties might be used for purposes for which they were never designed. In the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, one of the offences for which a fugitive is to be delivered up is an assault with intent to murder. Now, we know that, according to the law of that country, as well as our own, an assault made upon a public officer while in the discharge of his public duties, if intended to produce death, or likely to produce death, is deemed an assault with intent to murder. Suppose, then, that in the midst of these political excitements that are continually agitating the popular mind in Ireland—the people of Ireland seeking after what they demand as justice from the British government, what Great Britain refuses to grant them, denying it to be justice—there should be committed an assault upon a public officer, charged with the execution of the laws, by an Irish malcontent, who should make his escape to this country; and suppose that he is reclaimed upon an affidavit, sworn in Ireland, charging him with the offence; under the treaty, and the law to carry it into execution, he must be surrendered. And, when carried back under this charge, what hinders his being put upon trial for a political offence, to which the treaty does not extend, and to which this government never would have consented to extend it?

I consider, therefore, Mr. President, that the amendment which the honorable senator from Virginia [Mr. Mason] proposes to introduce as a substitute for that reported by the Judiciary Committee, is, in its general scope and provisions, free entirely from objection. If there are any amendments in matters of detail which it may seem to require, they can easily be ingrafted upon it.—And permit me, while I am upon that subject, to say, as I think I can say with confidence, not only for myself, but for every senator from the South, that if there be any portion of that bill liable to just or reasonable exception, likely to give opportunity for any successful fraud, to entrap any person who is now free into a state of bondage, or to give encouragement or assistance to kidnappers, we will not only gladly support but shall be prompt to propose every proper amendment. Neither we nor our constituents desire aught but what justly belongs to us. We wish a bill which will insure the return of our slaves, and not endanger the rights of freemen. And we look with horror upon every contrivance or attempt to bring to the condition of a slave any man who is now free.

Yes, sir, and I will say, after a practice of more than thirty years at the bar in a slaveholding State, that I have never known an instance—that I have never heard of an instance in which an action was brought by a black man against his supposed master, for the purpose of trying the question of freedom or slavery, in which there was the slightest ground to suspect unfairness or bias against the plaintiff; or, I may say, on the contrary, that if there be any leaning in the minds of our jurors, it is in favor of him who, upon probable grounds, sets up the claim of freedom. I speak with entire confidence of these matters, as they are in my own State; and I presume what is true of North Carolina is true of every one of the slaveholding States.

Several SENATORS. Certainly, certainly; everywhere.

Mr. HALE. The sympathies of the people are against the law.

Mr. BADGER. No, sir; they are in exact accordance with the law. The hearts of the people are in favor of the right, and the laws secure it, and I wish the hearts of all the people of the United States were in the same proper condition.

Sir, I do not know what are the particular provisions in other States; but in my own, so careful are our courts, and so careful have they always been, to prevent undue advantage being taken when this question of freedom is raised, that the first thing the courts require is, that the alleged master shall enter into bond and security that he will not remove the slave from the State, or beyond the jurisdiction of the court, until a final decision shall be had, and in the mean time will allow him to attend to the trial of his cause and treat him with humanity.

This, then, Mr. President, is a provision of law for the recovery of fugitive slaves, which we think it is absolutely necessary should be adopted. It is one sufficiently guarded to avoid injustice to those who may be falsely claimed as fugitives; and it seems to me sufficient, if fairly and honestly carried into execution—as I doubt not it will be—to insure to those who are really owners of slaves that have escaped from the State in which they lived a return of their property to them, and an ultimate devolution, if there be any doubt in the case, of the ultimate question of freedom upon the tribunal that has proper jurisdiction of the subject and rightful authority to settle the question. It is to return this question, not to a set of savages—not to a collection of heathens—not to a people who are insensible to the claims of humanity or to the powerful though gentle influence of our religion, but to a people as sensible to such claims, as ready to acknowledge them, as prompt to discharge them, (I claim nothing more for them than for our friends and fellow-citizens who live in the northern portion of the Union,) as any people on earth. For all this which we ask, we have the guaranty of the constitution. We rest not our claim upon the generosity or magnanimity merely of our northern brethren—though I feel that we might safely rely upon these—but we rest it upon strict right—we demand it, and appeal to their sense of justice, pledged to us in the fundamental law of the land. It seems to me that, upon every view of the subject, this measure should meet with the decided approbation of all friends of the constitution—that there should be no attempt to clog the provision with such arrangements for delay and expense as must in the ordinary course of things render the measure utterly inefficient—useless to us for any practical purpose, and calculated only to irritate and inflame the sore and excited feelings of the South by a false show of granting what is in fact denied.

Mr. President, with regard to the Wilmot Proviso, I will endeavor to reduce what I have to say within a narrow compass.

In the first place, I will remark that my own view with regard to the proper manner of arranging this difficulty is, and has all along been, that we should adopt and carry to the Pacific ocean the Missouri compromise line. I have thought that it in itself was a just and reasonable settlement, commended to us, besides, because it is an old measure—a measure heretofore adopted with practical results of peace and quiet to the country, and having therefore as much of that kind of reverence which belongs to old things as can well be found in a nation of so recent origin as ours.

I have preferred it also upon another ground. I believe that our country is too large. I was utterly opposed to the extension of our domains which resulted from the ratification of the treaty with Mexico; I did my best to get that treaty so amended as to exclude all acquisition of territory; I voted against its ratification, because of the acquisition, and for no other reason. And, Mr. President, believing that our country is too large—believing that our danger lies in an indefinite extension of our limits—a premature expansion of our population, a weakening of all the central parts without adding real strength to the circumference, I should delight in seeing that Missouri compromise line applied, because I believe it would close the account of acquisition of territory, on the part of our government, forever. If the character of territory, which might be acquired north or south of any given line, were fixed so as to fall in with the views or interest of either one or the other portion of the Union, a constitutional majority, in my judgment, could never be procured in this body for the acquisition of any territory, North, South, East, or West. And, sir, I mention it because I intended to state frankly my own views. I do not suppose it within the reach of possibility that any such measure can be adopted. I have no intimation to propose upon this subject. I go for the adjustment of this question, and for moderating and letting down the excitement upon each and every topic connected with it, so that, if possible, moderate men, those who are not extreme, those who do not insist upon pressing their own notions in their ultimate extent to actual adoption, may meet together upon a common ground. Now, it seems to me that, after what has been said upon this subject by so many able and distinguished gentlemen upon this floor, and particularly after the observations made the other day by the honorable senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Webster,] we ought to be able to unite upon a proposition to drop the Wilmot Proviso altogether. The honorable senator from Michigan [Mr. Cass] is clearly in favor of having no Proviso; but he meets the Proviso upon the ground of want of constitutional power to apply it; and as others who may desire to see it applied, do not enter into and adopt his particular view upon the subject, of course the opinions and judgment which he gives do not have upon this question the weight to which his high and eminent character so justly entitles him. But from the senator from Massachusetts we have a reason for dropping this odious Proviso, which may be received and acted on by every man, whatever his views of the question of power may be, without violating, in the slightest degree, the notions of legal right or appearing to surrender constitutional authority. Now, sir, I am one of those who believe in the constitutional power. I have had occasion to say, and have endeavored, so far as I was able, to prove it on the floor of the Senate. I have said it at home; I have said it everywhere; I have said it at large mass meetings; and I choose to say it again, because I have no concealment upon this subject, and believe that what I aim at can be best accomplished by a frank avowal of the truth, so far as I understand it. I have said, and I say again, that Congress has the constitutional power to apply the Wilmot Proviso to this Territory, and all the Territories that belong to the United States. I believe that Congress has entire power and jurisdiction over the Territories; that we are the supreme lawgiver over them; may dispose of their institutions as we think right, and let in and shut out just whom and just what we please. But, Mr. President, when the power to adopt a measure is admitted, permit me to say that very little is done towards ascertaining that it is proper that the power should be exercised. An abuse even of an admitted power is not only just ground of complaint, but, under circumstances, it may be just as fair and reasonable a ground of resistance as if the power exercised were usurped. If our government were a simple despotism, if all the powers of all its branches were centered in the hands of one single ruler, it could not be said on any occasion that he usurped power; but, if he abused the powers thus confided to him to purposes of oppression and injustice—if his administration rendered property insecure and life intolerable—beyond all doubt, there would be the same right of resistance as if the power thus unjustly and oppressively used had been usurped, instead of having been conferred. The one is a case of unjust seizure of power; the other is a case of wanton disregard and violation of the confidence upon which the power was given. One is violence; the other is fraud. One is open rapine; the other is breach of trust.

Now, sir, it has been said, and well said—truly and philosophically said—that "the assertion of extreme right is always odious." In political matters such an assertion of extreme right, such a resolution to do whatever we may lawfully do, to the utmost extent of our power lawfully to do it, always ends in despotism. It is a principle in the private business transactions of life that inevitably terminates in dishonesty. He who sets out in business transactions of life with the fixed, inflexible resolution always to obtain, to the extreme, everything that is due to him, will ultimately prove that the maxim is entirely inconsistent with integrity, and he will end by seizing things which belong to another. No power in any government, and especially in a government like ours, should be exercised, the existence of which power is denied by many, and the propriety of whose exercise, in a given case, is doubted by still more, unless under the influence of strong reasons, and for the accomplishment of justifiable and important ends.—If this proposition be true, I ask upon what footing gentlemen can propose to apply the Wilmot Proviso to the Territories to which we hope to give a form of territorial government? What is the important end which is to be attained as a consequence of it? Gentlemen tell us on all hands that, in point of fact, slavery cannot be established in these Territories. Many gentlemen tell us that, in point of law, slavery now stands excluded from those Territories. Well now, sir, I have said, and I say it again—for I do not conceal any views I may entertain upon this subject—that I belong to that class of public men who entertain the opinion, and have a very strong conviction of its correctness, that the civil or municipal laws which prevailed in these ceded Territories at the time they passed into our hands, whether such laws relate to the existence or the non-existence of slavery or anything else, continue in force—that they are not repealed by any silent and necessary operation of the constitution, and that they continue until the conqueror, until the United States, acting through the legislative department of the government, shall think proper either to repeal or modify those laws, or to commit to some subordinate legislative authority the power of doing it. But there are many gentlemen—perhaps the majority of southern statesmen—who entertain a different opinion from that which I have expressed upon this constitutional question. They think that these laws are superseded by the silent operations of the constitution, or at any rate, if nothing is done by Congress to put them in force, they fall as being a part of those political regulations in the conquered countries inconsistent with the general scheme of our fundamental law.

Now, sir, in this state of divided opinion as to the legal right to consider slavery a subsisting institution, recognised and protected by law, by the constitution, in these acquired Territories—in the generally conceded opinion that there is no likelihood, in point of fact, that slavery will ever reach these Territories, what motive can be assigned—what reason which addresses itself to the mind of the statesman can be urged why this Proviso should be adopted? It is not a provision which is to accomplish any object which is to exclude by its force from the Territory what would otherwise be found there. There is, therefore, no end to be accomplished for which it is necessary—there is no result to be produced by it that will not come without it. There can, therefore, be no strong or justifiable reason for applying it to these Territories. And then, if I am correct—if the general view which I have undertaken to lay down as to the proper qualification upon the exercise of disputed powers, or even admitted powers, is a mode exceedingly distasteful to a large portion of the country—it would seem to follow clearly that this Wilmot Proviso ought not to be passed. Why, sir, must it not be understood, and cannot gentlemen see that it cannot be otherwise than understood by the southern people of the United States, as an exercise of power for the mere purpose of manifesting superiority, as a wanton doing of that which is offensive and at the same time useless—as involving in itself a species of insult and indignity to those whose wishes upon this subject are outraged, and outraged causelessly? For one, I think it would be less offensive to southern people if it were an admitted fact, that, according to the law of Mexico, African slavery existed in these Territories, and the Wilmot Proviso should be adopted. That would be doing us what we should deem a wrong; but for it some reason might be assigned, and there would be an object accomplished by it. You might say, "We deem it of high importance that slavery should not exist in these Territories; but it exists there now, and, without a prohibition, will continue to exist; and however disposed we may be to gratify your feelings in this matter, we cannot sacrifice what we deem an important and overruling consideration to accomplish that purpose." But now the adoption of the Proviso stands without reason and without excuse. It is a mere assertion of superiority: it seems to involve in it something of taunt, of insult. It conveys to southern people an impression of unwillingness to gratify their wishes, or save their feelings even, when, by so doing, nothing is lost to the majority and no advantage is gained by us. It is idle for gentlemen to say "we *mean it* not as an *insult.*" It is unnecessary, if there is no reasonable ground for supposing that anything will be accomplished by it that will not be accomplished without it; and, since you know how we must regard it, patriotism, statesmanship, the recognised obligations of good neighborhood, require you to forbear.

Now, Mr. President, supposing this Proviso to be adopted, the question naturally presents itself, how would it be received by the people of the southern States? Of the southern States generally I undertake not to speak. Of their sentiments and opinions I know nothing, except as I gather them from what is said by representatives here, and see them shadowed forth in the resolves of their legislatures and of their primary meetings. But this much is certain: if we may judge from these indications, the application of the Proviso to these Territories will be considered as a wanton violation of the feelings of the South, an insulting exercise of power; and, however it may or may not be resisted by outward action, it will be de

count of the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, in any measures for the dissolution of the Union or resistance to the government. My own opinion is, that it would furnish no sufficient ground for such a procedure. I say that here—I shall say it at home when the proper time arrives, if a time should ever arrive when it shall be necessary to say it. But this I say, also, that I shall feel—if such an event as the adoption of the Proviso should happen—that a serious indignity has been offered to us—not, perhaps, designed—I will not charge any with a deliberate design to insult—but yet an indignity, because such must be the wanton adoption of an objectionable and useless measure, after distinct notice that it will be considered in that light. And rely upon it, sir, that whatever may be the result in regard to any external action of the people of the southern States, if something satisfactory is not done respecting fugitive slaves, and if the application of this Wilmot Proviso is insisted upon, there will be left in the hearts of our people a rankling sense of injustice and offence.—They will have less of hope in the future operations of the constitution. They will feel, to a certain extent, a painful conviction that the large majority of the inhabitants of the free States have not that sympathy with their feelings and regard for their rights, that justice and moderation in the exercise of known powers, and that abstinence from the needless exercise of doubtful and questionable ones, which are so essential to keep the mind of the country united; and unless our minds are united, the forced association of reluctant communities, who stay together not to obtain good from their connexion, but to avoid the evils of separation, does not deserve the name of Union.

Mr. President, I am sorry that I have occupied the Senate so long. I will endeavor to draw the few remaining remarks I have to make to a speedy close. I have submitted with entire frankness the views which I entertain. I believe, conscientiously believe, that there is in the northern States of the Union a sincere attachment to the constitution, a firm adherence to the compromises of the constitution, and a just consideration for the rights and the feelings of their southern brethren. And I have a strong hope, an abiding confidence, that these sentiments will, on every proper occasion, be manifested by the great body of inhabitants in the free State. If I thought otherwise, I should be without hope, and should be inclined to consider my birth an event to be deplored, as imposing upon me the necessity of witnessing the utter destruction of my country. But, sir, let a proper bill for the recapture of fugitive slaves be passed, let this Wilmot Proviso be dropped, (and, if possible, sink into insignificancy and oblivion,) and I am willing to deal with every question before the Senate in the utmost liberality of compromise. Yes, sir, I have no objections to compromise. The Union sprung out of compromise. The Union is supported by a legislative compromise—a compromise incorporated in the fundamental law—the constitution. Springing out of compromise, this Union can only be preserved and made to promote the great and good ends designed by and hoped from it, by our carrying on the government habitually in the spirit of compromise. In that view, sir, I am willing to withdraw all objection to the admission of California, with or without an alteration of her limits as settled by her constitution. And when I say that, Mr. President, permit me to say that I make a great sacrifice. Sir, I occupy the same position with regard to California now as I did at the last session. The honorable senator from Mississippi, now in his seat, [Mr. Davis,] knows that I was with him upon a committee charged with the subject of admitting those Territories as States. I announced to him at once that I was totally and absolutely opposed to their admission in any form, and with any subdivision of territory. I have heard nothing to remove the objections I then entertained; but in the manner of the organization of the government there, I find additional objections, strong in themselves, and giving additional force to those which I had before. And if I could believe that the views expressed by the senator from New York [Mr. Seward] the other day upon this subject are the views entertained by the people of California, or by the gentlemen who are sent here to represent them, my objections would rise almost to an insurmountable repugnance—to a perpetual opposition. For that senator has not hesitated to tell us in substance that we have no choice about admitting California—that she is a State, and a State she will continue, irrespective of any act of Congress; that she comes here and demands admission into this Union, and if not admitted here, our authority will be cast aside, and she will be an independent republic upon the Pacific. But, sir, I cannot believe, and do not believe, that such an insolent dictation to us is designed by the people of California. And I personally know the two gentlemen whom she has selected as senators, and am sure they would be the first to disown and renounce the position assumed by their patron upon this floor.

The honorable senator from New York [Mr. Seward] seems to consider the admission of California as a matter beyond all price and all value, to be attained at every hazard and every sacrifice; and therefore, notwithstanding the opinion he has expressed with regard to slavery, though he considers it a high, hospitable duty to entertain the fugitive slaves from the South, and to keep them from their masters—though he has a holy horror of the extension of slavery into the Territories now free, and considers every obligation imposed by the constitution in reference to slavery overborne and annulled by the supreme law of God, he tells us, that so all-important is this admission of California, under the circumstances, that he would have voted for her admission, with an express recognition, by her constitution, of the right to carry slaves into her territory. An allusion to this subject seems to have a strange effect upon the senator from New York. He is carried back, at once, to the last session, when certain measures were pending here, for the purpose of organizing some temporary government for California and New Mexico; and alluding to the gentleman who is now the source of all power and patronage in this government, he thus expresses himself:

"May this republic never have a President commit a more serious or more dangerous usurpation of power than the act of the present eminent Chief Magistrate, in endeavoring to induce the legislative authorities to relieve him from the exercise of military power, by establishing civil institutions, regulated by law, in distant provinces. Rome would have been standing this day, if she had had such generals and such tribunes."

Yes, sir, if Rome had been blessed with a Zachary Taylor for commander of her armies; if Rome had been blessed with a Zachary Taylor for a Tribune, the Goths, the Vandals, and the Huns, Attila and all his hordes, would have poured upon the empire in vain—they would have been repelled, overcome, upon the embattled plain, and driven back to their fastnesses in the North, and Rome would stand, this day, proud mistress of the world. Now, sir, whether the President of the United States can swallow such adulation as this, I will not undertake to decide; but such is my estimate of his intelligence and his merit, of his modesty—a just modesty which usually accompanies true merit—that I believe he has no powers of deglutition sufficient to get it down.

I have said, Mr. President, that I should make a great sacrifice in my vote for the admission of California; yet I will make the sacrifice not grudgingly, but cheerfully; and, as said by the senator from Michigan [Mr. Cass] the other day, if asked "what would I do to restore harmony to the country, and make this still a united and happy people," I would answer, like him, "I scarcely know what I would not do to accomplish such an end." Mr. President, I feel the importance of this great subject, and my utter want of powers to treat it as it deserves. I wish to excite or to irritate the angry feelings of no section of this country; I am conscious in my own bosom of no sentiment towards any portion of my own countrymen, except one of respect and cordial attachment. But I may be permitted to withhold from that general declaration those mischievous associations in the northern part of the United States, which, to our injury, and to the great and permanent injury of the unfortunate slaves among us, have been, with an unholy pertinacity, agitating the subject of this domestic institution of ours for the last fifteen years. Towards them, even, I trust I have no feeling of hatred. For every portion of the American people—I care not whether in the East or West, the North or South—I have the heart and hand of a brother. There is no gentleman upon this floor, among my immediate associates around me, no gentleman upon the other side of the chamber, for whom I have not always manifested a proper personal consideration and kindness. But I wish to make our northern friends aware of the danger to which we are exposed—My own views have never been extreme—my position has never been moderate; and I trust some credit will be given me when I declare my deliberate judgment, that consequences the most serious, even the most calamitous, may follow a particular disposition of this subject by the present Congress. If it should be believed in the whole southern country, that sentiments which we have heard here uttered are the sentiments of the whole body of the North, every desire to remain together would sink in southern hearts. We would be together then, not from love or affection, not from the hope of happiness or improvement; and if we should remain united at all, it would be solely from dread of the greater and darker calamities that might attend our separation. If this subject is met in a proper spirit, it can be easily settled and adjusted. So far as I am concerned, I am willing to yield much that I wish, to do much for which I have a strong and serious repugnance. I call upon every conservative gentleman in this body, every one from a free State who desires to perpetuate the institutions of his country in their true spirit and character, who wishes not to convert our Union into an association of discordant and discontented parts, held together by dread of force, but to preserve us one people, united in heart and affection—I call upon them to meet us upon the ground of kindness, compromise, and conciliation. I say to them, drop this odious Proviso—a measure powerful for evil and impotent for good—let it not have an immortality of mischief—give us security for the restoration of fugitive slaves—admit California as you wish, and if you choose to abolish in the District of Columbia this foreign slave trade—this conversion of the seat of government into a general mart for the slave dealers of the surrounding States—I say abolish it. My colleague [Mr. Mangum] and myself both stand ready to vote for it. Permit me, sir, to say to our northern friends, if they suppose southern gentlemen to be wedded to any of the adventitious evils or abuses of slavery—to be unwilling to correct excesses, or disposed to support cruelty or to patronize inhumanity—they do us great injustice. Upon the rights of property we stand; these we consider sacred; and from our support of them we cannot be removed. But, saving these, make what regulations of police the occasion may require, and I will not only submit, but will give to them my hearty concurrence and approbation. Mr. President, it cannot be—I will not believe it—nothing but demonstration, nothing but the accomplished fact shall satisfy me—that we have so degenerated from our sires of the revolution as not to be able harmoniously to adjust the questions before us. It cannot be that the true spirit of concession and compromise is fled; that idealisms have taken the place of constitutional obligations and kindly feelings; that fanaticism has dethroned reason, and the Union, the work of our noble fathers, just as it has well commenced its onward progress to a future of real glory and power, is to be broken to pieces by the rude hands of agitation, by cabals abroad or intrigues at home, contrary to the general sentiment and earnest wish of the great mass of the people. Sir, we have had offerings made here for the preservation of this Union from every quarter of this chamber. Often and nobly have they been made by the distinguished senator from Michigan, [Mr. Cass;] firm, steady, constant, and true in this cause has my friend from New York, on the other side of the chamber, [Mr. Dickinson,] at all times been. The distinguished senator from Kentucky, [Mr. Clay,] in his late earnest and patriotic efforts, has added another laurel to the immortal chaplet that binds his brow; and, but a few days since, the great expounder of the constitution—that man of mighty mental and moral power—closed the list of great names engaged in this holy cause in a speech so clear in impression, so comprehensive in patriotism, so noble in self devotion, that could we doubt the success of these united efforts for harmony and conciliation, we must needs believe that, for some inexplicable crime, God has visited us with judicial blindness, preparatory to the outpouring of his righteous indignation upon our country. Sir, I will not believe this—I do not, I will not despair of a cause so good. On the contrary, I trust that we shall yet come together on a common basis of harmonious co-operation, and find ourselves able to adopt, as the expression not only of a patriotic wish, but of an assured and confident hope, the sentiment made immortal by the great senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Webster]—"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER—ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

Mr. CASS. Does the senator believe that the compromise line, in the terms of the Missouri act, to which he has just alluded, would be a satisfactory arrangement to the South?

Mr. BADGER. I do not believe there is any probability of adopting it.

Mr. CASS. For yourself, would you adopt it?

Mr. BADGER. I would.

Mr. CASS. The Missouri compromise line, it appears to me, is wholly inapplicable. It was intervention north of 36 deg. 30 min., and non-intervention south of that line. It declared there should be no slavery in the country north, but it left the country south as it found it. It did not establish slavery there nor permit it there. It says nothing about it. It left the existing laws, whatever they were on that subject, in force.—What would the South gain by such a line as that? The doctrine of non-intervention leaves the rights of the South everywhere the same, uncontrolled by legislative action; but this doctrine shuts to them the country north of 36 deg. 30 min., and does not secure to them the right to take slaves to the country south of that parallel.

Mr. DAVIS, of Miss., (in his seat.) None of us, I hope, would take that application of the Missouri line.

Mr. BADGER. I will take it.

Mr. DAVIS. I will not.

Mr. BADGER. I am willing to rest upon the ground of non-intervention south of that line, and the implication resulting from its establishment. That was the arrangement proposed by the Douglas amendment, which we all supported.

Mr. DAVIS. No, sir.

Mr. BADGER. I do not speak for the senator from Mississippi. I speak for myself.

If the senator from Michigan will indulge me a moment, I will show how the Missouri compromise line would secure the rights of the South. If slavery exists north of that line now, the compromise would exclude its going there. If slavery exists south of that line now, the compromise will prevent its exclusion by the necessary implication from its prohibition north of that line. If it does not exist there, then it will have no effect.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 22.—Schrs. Penaquid from Frankfort, Me., Harvest from Boston. 23.—Schrs. Buena Vista and Mary Powell from N. York, Leesburg from Philadelphia. 24.—Br. Brigs Richard Cobden from Newport, Eng., Wm. Wilberforce from Cardiff, Wales; Brigs Sea Flower from Charleston, John Dawson from N. York, Wm. Crawford from Bath, Me.; Schrs. Wm. Hart from Philadelphia, Antoinette from Boston. 25.—Brigs Monticello from Boston. Patriot from Charleston, Martha Kinsman from New York; Schrs. Major Ringgold from Cardenas, Albion from Charleston. 26.—Brig Joann from St. Pierre, Martinique; Schrs. A. K. Hay from N. York, Aleyona from Charleston. 28.—Schrs. L. P. Smith from N. York, Malvina from Philadelphia.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained letters of administration, at March term of the County Court of Cumberland, on the Estate of the late Rev'd Colin McIver, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them authenticated according to law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery; and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

EDWARD W. BARGE, Adm'r.
March 26, 1850. 13-tf

Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger.

Prepared only by Frederick Brown, at his Drug and Chemical Store, North East corner of Fifth and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

THIS Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence and of varied properties. In all cases where a powerful and safe stimulant is required, it is unrivalled for efficacy as well as immediate action. To the traveller and to the family circle it is invaluable, as a few drops diluted in sugar and water present a safe and agreeable remedy to the invalid who requires immediate relief, as well as to the convalescing patient who needs a gentle tonic. In a southern climate, where the relaxation of the system so generally induces thirst for stimulants, it will always be found an excellent substitute for those tempting beverages which debilitate the stomach and cause a morbid condition of its powers. In dyspepsia, in relaxation of the bowels, in nausea and seasickness, it is an active and safe as well as a pleasant and refreshing remedy, and is prescribed by the most eminent of the medical faculty.

A supply of the above just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.

Also sold in Cheraw by Dr. A. Malloy; at Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co.
March 25, 1850. 12-4mi

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1850.

DEATH OF MR. CALHOUN.

With deep regret we have heard of the death of this distinguished Senator, and pure man, who has maintained his personal integrity in the midst of an impure political atmosphere. We have differed from Mr Calhoun, politically, for twenty years past, but we have never ceased to respect him for his talents, his sincerity, and his pure personal character. The only particulars we have are furnished by the following telegraphic despatch:—

RALEIGH, April 1, 1850.

Mr. Calhoun's death took place at a quarter past seven o'clock yesterday morning. He died in full possession of his faculties, and free from pain. His body will be placed in the Congressional burying ground for the present. Funeral to-morrow.

MR BADGER'S SPEECH.—We could not consent to divide this able and patriotic speech, and so have excluded almost all else to accomplish its publication entire in this week's paper. We have no room for comment. We only hope that the people of North Carolina, of both parties, will read it, feeling assured that they will generally concur with us in regarding it as the speech of a Statesman and Patriot, eminently distinguished for the qualities which become the place which he fills with so much credit to himself and honor to his State.

We have received the following letter from a gentleman in a Northern State, who happened in Washington when the speech was delivered:—

"On Monday and Tuesday I had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Badger in the Senate, on the momentous subjects which are now agitating the head and heart of the whole country. His speech was received with marked respect by the Senate, and attentively listened to by a large crowd of delighted auditors of both sexes, in the galleries. In its just and moderate tone, its conciliatory spirit, its manly defence of the right, and indignant denunciation of the wrong, its comprehensive patriotism and entire freedom from cant and demagoguism, now almost the only "legal tenders" in the currency of Congressional eloquence, it was alike worthy of a representative of old North Carolina, and of the eminent abilities of that representative. The monstrous consequences of the doctrines advocated by Mr. Seward, and by him sought to be introduced into the morals of politics, were exposed and commented upon in a masterly manner, and with such effect that I will venture to say the Senator from New York will not soon venture again upon another experiment in political ethics. In noticing, too, an atrocious sentiment delivered in the other House by Mr. Mann, of Mass., Mr. Badger rose to the full height of lofty and commanding eloquence, which was imbued with a Websterian grandeur of language and expression. I regret that the speech could not have been heard by all his constituents, and if a faithful report is made of it, I have no doubt that it will add to the admiration and respect in which Mr. Badger is already so justly held by the honest, patriotic, and "Liberty and Union" loving people of North Carolina."

DISGRACEFUL SCENES IN THE SENATE.—The reader will notice with pain and disgust the scenes in the Senate on Tuesday and Wednesday last, between Messrs. Benton and Foote. The papers differ as to which of the two is most in fault. It was a scene thoroughly Locofocoish in its character—not democratic, but Locofocoish.

SNOW STORMS.—The only snow storms of any consequence that we have had this season, occurred on Thursday and Sunday mornings last. It is feared that fruit is injured.

WHIG MEETING.—In Chatham, Wm. Albright, Esq. Chairman, E. H. Straughon, Secretary. Resolutions submitted by M. Q. Waddell, Esq. were unanimously adopted, warmly recommending Gov. Manly for re-election, and appointing 23 Delegates to the State Convention.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETINGS.

Lincoln.—Resolutions adopted and 70 Delegates appointed to the District Convention at Charlotte on the 23d April.

CHATHAM.—After the business of the Whig meeting in Chatham was concluded, M. Q. Waddell, Esq. offered a series of resolutions (for which we regret that we have not room,) expressing reverence for the constitution, and attachment to the Union, deprecating sectional feelings, disapproving of the proposed Nashville Convention, as useless, or dangerous; and finally, avowing a determination at all hazards to maintain the rights of the South as connected with the institution of slavery. John Kerr, Esq. eloquently advocated these resolutions; and they were adopted, in a large assemblage of Whigs and Democrats, with only two dissenting voices.

Mr. Stanly's Speech has been published, and we are indebted to him for a pamphlet copy of it. It does not sustain the Locofoco versions that have been given of it. It is very long and we have not room to insert it in full.—We observe that it has produced a publication from Mr. Clingman, and a reply from Mr. Stanly—both rather tart, but nothing serious.

Mr. Webster has been denounced as a traitor by a large meeting of "people of both colors" in Faneuil Hall, Boston. The meeting was called by people who are avowed disunionists.

COTTON.—It will be seen that the receipts continue to fall off heavily, as compared with last year. The estimates of the crop are now from 2,000,000 to 2,100,000 bales only. And yet, with this deficiency of 6 to 700,000 bales, the price is falling. This is evidently caused by the English consumers, who resist high prices. By the last accounts, the stock in Liverpool was 524,000 bales, against 417,000 last year; and the consumption was diminishing.

NAG'S HEAD.—The Convention which met at Plymouth on the 14th ult., to adopt measures for the re-opening of Nag's Head Inlet, was one of the most respectable meetings that ever assembled in North Carolina, as we judge from the names of the Delegates, 157 in number, representing 12 counties in that part of the State.—Col. Andrew Joyner of Halifax presided, with Jos. C. Norcom, T. P. Devereux, John H. Leary, and Thos. F. Jones as Vice Presidents, Gen. H. G. Spruill and J. McC. Boyle Secretaries. Speeches were delivered by Gen. Ehringhaus, Josiah Collins, Col. S. B. Spruill, Hon. Wm. B. Shepard, Dr. Jas. Manney, Judge Moore, W. J. Ellison, W. D. Valentine, and others. A memorial to Congress was prepared by Mr. Shepard, adopted unanimously, and a committee of one gentleman from each county, with alternates, appointed to proceed with it to Washington City, to present it to each of our Senators and Representatives, and call upon them to use every proper effort to enforce the same. The high respectability of the convention may be further illustrated by the following list of the Committee:—

		Alternates.
Northampton,	H. K. Burgwin,	D. A. Barnes,
Bertie,	Lewis Thompson,	S. B. Spruill,
Gates,	Whitmel Stallings,	Henry Willie,
Chowan,	James C. Johnston,	Thos. D. Warren,
Hertford,	Kenneth Rayner,	G. C. Moore,
Perquimons,	J. P. Wheliee,	Dr. C. D. Ford,
Pasquotank,	J. C. B. Ehringhaus,	Dr. Grice,
Camden,	Willis S. Grandy,	D. C. Ferrebee,
Currituck,	Benj. T. Simmons,	Tully L. Dozier,
Halifax,	Andrew Joyner,	Rich'd H. Smith,
Martin,	Wm. J. Ellison,	J. H. Burnett,
Washington,	Josiah Collins,	J. C. Norcom,
Tyrrell,	Chas. L. Pettigrew,	Jos. Halsey.

On motion, Hon. W. B. Shepard was added to the list.

We sincerely hope that this important object will thus be so presented to Congress as to command its success. The commerce of our State has been too long neglected, whilst millions have been bestowed upon little rivers and creeks in the more favored States.

OFFICE HOLDERS IN WASHINGTON.—Mr. Smith, in the Senate, said, that when Gen. Taylor came into office there were 476 Locofocos and 156 Whigs in the Departments at Washington; and on the 1st of Jan'y last, 350 Locofocos end 294 Whigs. And this is Whig Proscription!

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday the 23d, Mr. Smith of Con. spoke for five hours in defence of the Administration, and exposure of the conduct of the party lately in power, on the subject of removals from office. This is said to have been one of the most remarkable speeches of the session; and it is to be published in pamphlet and circulated throughout the country.

On Monday, Mr. Seward presented 26 abolition petitions, which were received and laid on the table.

Mr. Webster said that a paragraph quoted from a speech made by him in 1848, was going the rounds of the press, and had been quoted in the Senate, as showing an inconsistency with his views as uttered a few days ago. The paragraph stated his opposition to slavery. In his late speech he stated nothing else. The faith of the country was plighted to admit slave States out of Texas, but not by him, and he would vote to carry it out. The man who quoted it to show any inconsistency, either did not know of what he was talking or was wanting in candor.

Mr. Hale said he was the Senator who made the quotation. He had not done so for the purpose of showing any inconsistency. But he did think there was a difference of sentiment between the two speeches, and he was willing to leave it to the country to decide. The whole country so understood it.

All this Mr. Webster denied, very emphatically.

New State and Territories.—Mr. Douglass, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of California; and a bill to establish the Territorial governments of Utah and New Mexico.

Some discussion took place on the intolerable and unprecedented delay in the public printing, under the present contract system. Messrs. Bell, Borland, and Benton spoke in complaint, and as to the mode of remedying the evil.

Mr. Hunter of Va. spoke for two hours on the slavery question.

On Tuesday, Mr. Foote moved that the Territorial bill of Mr. Douglass be made the order for Friday.

Mr. Benton opposed the motion. California, said he, is not to be postponed in this manner. She was entitled to consideration, and her friends mean now to go into the question. He wished California admitted before the Territorial bill was taken up. The State was entitled to precedence. As a friend of the State of California, I now come into the action, and from this time forth I will struggle for the admission of the State.

Mr. Foote was glad the Senator has come into the war. We meet again at Phillippi. The Senator need not think of frightening any body by a blustering and dogmatic demeanor. He commented on the new born zeal of Mr. Benton arising from certain personal and domestic considerations, and charged that it was owing to him and his friends that California had no government. The honorable Senator now says "I am the friend of California." "I announce—I, sir—I announce that I will from this day henceforward insist—I, the Cæsar, the Napoleon of the Senate—I announce that I have now come into the war with shield and buckler." Well, sir, I say again that I rejoice that he has come into the war; and after a while we will all see what sort of a war horse he will make of it. If I am to understand the honorable Senator as intending to do me the honor of singling me out as his antagonist, then I say frankly that there is no man in all christendom that I would rather meet upon the arena of contest than himself. Indeed, I am delighted, sir, that he has at last taken up the glove which, as an humble champion of the constitutional rights of the South, I have long ago thrown down to him. He, sir, is the special friend of California! What, sir! Has California any enemy here? She has several indiscreet friends, including the Senator from Missouri, but no enemy that I know of. Surely, I am not her enemy.

Mr. Benton. Mr. President, I mean by the friends of California those who are in favor of admitting the State without remanding her to the territorial condition, and without dissolving the Union on account of her admission. That is the line of distinction I make, sir. Now, sir, I am understood.

Mr. President, I believe this is the American Senate. I believe, by the laws of this Senate, that personalities and attacks upon motives are forbidden. I also believe that they are forbidden by the rules of decorum. This much I believe; and now, sir, I will tell you what I know; I know that the attacks made upon my motives to-day and heretofore in this chamber are false and cowardly.

Mr. Foote replied, that no man had been more guilty of violating the rules of the Senate and of decorum than Mr. Benton. But now he whiningly complains of personalities, and in the same breath pours forth a full tide of offensive personalities that would become a regular ale-house disputant. His *manner*, as all present knew, was far more offensive than his words. And now, sir, I will formally announce, that there are certain stains which have most hideously blemished the character of the honorable Senator from Missouri, since the days of his early manhood; that the unfavorable anticipations awakened by the dawn of his career have been quite strikingly realized by the meridian of development through which the honorable Senator has now passed; that there are incidents in his history, of somewhat recent occurrence, which might well relieve any man of honor from the obligation to recognise him as a fitting antagonist; yet is it, notwithstanding, true, that if the Senator from Missouri will deign to acknowledge himself responsible to the laws of honor, he shall have a very early opportunity of proving his prowess, in contest with one over whom I hold perfect control; or, if he feels in the least degree aggrieved at any thing which has fallen from me, now or formerly, he shall, on demanding it, have full redress accorded him, according to the said laws of honor. I do not denounce him as a *coward;* such language is unfitted for this audience; but if he wishes to *patch up* his reputation for courage, now greatly on the wane, he will certainly have an opportunity of doing so whenever he makes known his desire in the premises. At present, he is shielded by his age, his open disavowal of the obligatory force of the laws of honor, and his Senatorial privileges.

Mr. Benton. I pronounce it cowardly to give insults where they cannot be chastised. Can I take a cudgel to him here——

Several Senators. Order, order.

Mr. Foote. I have done with the subject here—

Mr. Benton. Is a Senator to be blackguarded here in the discharge of his duty and the culprit go unpunished? Is language to be used here which would not be permitted to be used in the lowest pot-house, tavern, or oyster cellar, and for the use of which he would be turned out of any tavern by a decent landlord?——

The Vice President. The Senator is called to order.

Mr. Benton. If such things are to go on, and he is to persist in such blackguardism here, in a place where the cudgel cannot be applied to him, we must have the public indignation brought upon him until the public sentiment shall make him behave with the propriety due to the Senate.

Several Senators. Order, order.

Mr. Foote. Let him go on.

Mr. Walker. I call the Senator to order.

The Vice President. The Senator is called to order.

Mr. Benton. Well, sir, write down the words. I know the rules of the Senate, sir; when a Senator is called to order he takes his seat, and the words are reduced to writing.

Mr. Walker. I called nobody to order except the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Foote.)

Here a motion was made to take up the order of the day, which prevailed, and the Census bill was briefly considered, after which, Mr. Chase spoke for two hours on Mr. Clay's Compromise resolutions.

On Wednesday, Mr. Mangum presented the petition of 300 citizens of Onslow county, N. C., asking an appropriation for the removal of obstructions to the navigation of that river. Referred.

Mr. Benton asked to be excused from further service on the committee on Foreign Relations.—Granted. [Mr. Foote is a member of that committee.]

Mr. Benton then rose and denounced the report of what had occurred yesterday between himself and Mr. Foote, as a lying account, from beginning to end, and that in a material point, which would make it perjury, if it had been sworn to.—It was false, infamously false, so far as the remarks of Mr. Foote were concerned. What he himself had said was reported correctly, because, when the reporter had handed him the notes of his remarks for revision, he had refused even to read them. It was a personal matter, and such things should be corrected, if wrongly reported, only in the Senate, in the face of those interested. This was the only honorable way of proceeding. But in this case the alterations were systematic, from beginning to end, and I say the reporter did not make them.

The report omits many things that were said, and says many things that were not said, and that are absolutely false, and this any Senator can see who heard what was said yesterday, and could have the stomach to read the filthy stuff that appeared in the papers this morning. I am not going to nauseate the Senate by reading it; but I have demanded from the reporter the original notes of the debate, for the purpose of justifying him at all events.

And now, sir, I will read to the Senate, merely as an exemplification of the kind of abuse which I have spoken of, but a single phrase, and I take it out of the paper which is the regular authorized reporter of the Senate, from which it is to go into our parliamentary law and stand there. I mean to brand it as false before it leaves this chamber—to brand it from beginning to end, giving an exemplification whereof there are many of a like character. It says:

"At present he is shielded by his age, his open disavowal of the obligatory force of the laws of honor, and his Senatorial privileges."

Now, in the first place, no such thing was said here yesterday; and, in the second place, if it had been said it would have been false. So there are two falsehoods there together. Shielded by his age! by his age! Sir, let any person insult me where an appropriate chastisement can be employed and inflicted upon blackguardism, and he will find out whether I am young enough to resist; he will find out my age without consulting any calender at all.

Mr. B. said it was false that he had disavowed the obligatory force of the laws of honor. It is a false excuse, an afterthought; an invention of cowardice, to shield itself from infamy. He also denied that he claimed any Senatorial privilege. He had never begun to insult any one during the thirty years he had been there; but when begun with him, there should be an end of it one way or the other. And if the Senate does nor know that it is a Senate; if this Senate does not protect itself from scenes which would disgrace the veriest brothel; if this Senate permits language to be used here which cannot be used in the filthiest brothel in the Five Points, or in the suburbs of the city—if they permit such language to be used here with respect to me, I mean from this time forth to protect myself, cost what it may.

Mr. Foote replied. He admitted that he had revised the reporter's notes, as he was in the habit of doing; said that owing to the nature of the debate these notes were not as accurate as usual; and he had supplied a considerable number of chasms in the reports. It was hastily written out, and he did not vouch for the exact language of the whole. There was one omission. He had alluded in terms of great harshness to a former affair of honor between Mr. Benton and another Senator, and his friend Mr. King suggested that the allusion was indiscreet, and he had omitted it. He did not recollect whether he had alluded to Mr. Benton's age; but he did speak of his being understood as not holding himself responsible to the laws of honor. There is not a serious charge reported either in the Intelligencer or the Union that was not uttered yesterday; and if there was any thing in that speech that could give offence as reported, that I am supposed by any one as not having uttered, all I have to say is that I utter it now. I wish to know this morning whether I am authorized to understand—for the language of the Senator is somewhat equivocal; his denial that he had made the avowal seemed to be modified—that the Senator does not consider himself responsible to the laws of honor or not? Let him say aye, and I shall know what course to take. It is not sufficient for him to say that he has never said so and so. Let him say that he does hold himself responsible to the laws of honor, and I give him my word that I will give him an opportunity to prove it. Here the matter dropped.

On Thursday, Mr. Baldwin advocated the admission of California with the present boundaries. He would oppose the admission of all slave States. He differed with Mr. Webster about the construction of the Texas Annexation resolutions. Before he had concluded, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, nothing important. Two one hour speeches on slavery.

On Tuesday, nearly the whole sitting was devoted to the discussion of a charge made by Mr. P. King of New York, against Mr. Speaker Cobb, of having mutilated a resolution of his on the Journal of the House. This produced great excitement and confusion. The Speaker left the Chair, to which he called Mr. Winthrop, and made a statement of facts which evidently cleared him of all blame in the matter, Mr. King's charge having been made under a misapprehension, into which he had probably fallen from his violent abolition feelings. As, however, he seemed to persist in his charge, a committee of investigation was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Holmes, Vinton, Boyd, Ashmun, Doty, Stephens of Ga., Strong, Gentry, and Richardson.

On Wednesday, Mr. Ashmun of Mass. spoke on California, sustaining the positions of Mr. Webster's great speech.

The President communicated the Report of the Hon. Thos. Butler King on California, of which 20,000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

On Thursday, nothing important. Two speeches on California.

On Friday, the Committee reported fully acquitting the Speaker from the charge preferred by Mr. P. King. The report was unanimously adopted.

TRIAL OF DR. WEBSTER.—The Northern papers have many columns of details of the testimony in this remarkable trial, which has been going on for a fortnight. Upwards of forty witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and they presented a case which it seems impossible to rebut. A few witnesses already examined for the prisoner have testified to nothing materially exculpatory.

We have just received the following Telegraphic despatch, dated

RALEIGH, April 1—¼ o'clock P. M.

Webster's trial concluded on Saturday night, 11 o'clock. Jury, after 3 hours deliberation, returned verdict—Guilty of Murder in first degree. Prisoner remanded to Jail to await sentence.

The North Carolinian labors under a mistake, in regard to several mails from this place. They were not arranged to suit our convenience; but we have repeatedly changed our day of publication to suit the mails. We now go to press on the most inconvenient day of the whole week, so far as we are personally concerned, and for the reason that any other would not so well supply our readers. If the Postmaster at this place has used any influence in arranging the mails, (which we have no reason to believe,) it has not been at our instigation, or for our benefit. There is scarcely a mail leaving this place that we would not change if we had the power.

Gov. Manly.—It is said, that out of twenty counties in which Whig meetings have been held, nineteen go for the renomination of Gov. Manly.

WASHINGTON, March 20th.

A very foolish story is going the rounds of the press, copied from some foreign correspondent, that Mr. Barringer is living in very mean style at Madrid. The story is believed here by those who have the best opportunities for judging of its probabilities, to be *utterly and maliciously false.* A Southern man is little likely to misrepresent his country abroad in this regard; besides Mr. Barringer is usually spoken of as a high toned American gentleman, and his lady is one of the most accomplished daughters of the South.—The writer has not the advantage of knowing, indeed never saw, our Minister to Spain, but his information is such as to leave not a shadow of doubt that the story is one of those slanders to which the public are apt to give credence.

Cor. N. Y. Express.

THE SKIES ARE BRIGHTENING.

Mr. Douglass has reported two bills, embracing in part a general plan for the settlement of the questions growing out of slavery, which have produced so much excitement and agitation in the country. The first provides for the admission of California into the Union with her present limits; and the second provides for the establishment of a territorial government for the new Mormon Territory of Utah, prescribing specific limits for said territory, and also a new territorial government for New Mexico, which is to embrace all the territory acquired from Mexico, except California and Utah. It contains no provisions in relation to slavery, leaving the whole question with the people of those Territories. The second bill also contains a provision for the settlement of the Texan boundary, by a pecuniary compensation to Texas, in consideration of the release of the claim to the territory in dispute between herself and New Mexico.

We hail this movement as the sure harbinger of an early settlement of the question. The two bills, with the bill providing for the more effectual recovery of fugitive slaves, constitute a system of measures which, we trust will be satisfactory to both the great sections of the Union, and we hope and believe will meet with the approbation of the moderate portions of both houses of Congress. If so, and if they shall pass *pari passu*, peace and harmony will be immediately restored to the confederacy.—*Union.*

MARRIED,

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. Hugh McAlpin, Mr. NEILL MARSH, to Miss CAROLINE, eldest daughter of William and Rebecca Smith, all of this county.

In Cumberland county, on the 27th, by Rev. D. S. Williams, JAMES McKETHAN, Esq., to Miss JULIA C. KING, all of Cumberland county.

DIED,

At New York, on Tuesday morning last, in the 62d year of his age, THOMAS L. CALLENDER, Esq. a native of Wilmington, N. C. but for many years a merchant and resident of New York. He has many old and warm friends in North Carolina who hear of his death with heartfelt grief.

At Rockfish village, on the 23d ult., infant son of Jas. and Ann Cain, aged 10½ days.

At Catawba Springs, Lincoln county, THOS. HAMPTON, Esq. in the 76th year of his age.

In Bladen county, on the 22d ult., Mrs. ELIZA C. SMITH, in the 74th year of her age.

In Sampson county, March 15th, Miss SARAH ANN LEWIS, aged 38 years.

On the 12th ult., on Rocky River, in Chatham county, Mr. WILLIAM GUTHRIE, aged 74 years. The deceased was a highly respectable citizen, and has left a numerous family to mourn their loss.

In Salisbury, on the 18th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH R. CALDWELL, wife of Charles F. Fisher, Esq. and daughter of the Hon. David F. Caldwell, in her 26th year.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 2.

REMARKS.—Cotton has declined, sales at 11 to 11½. Flour 4 50 to 4 85. Corn 60 to 62½ Linseed Oil 90.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon dull at 7 to 7½. Corn 51 to 52; good supply. Fayetteville Flour 5 25 to 5 50; stock somewhat light. Lard 7 to 7½; market well supplied. Lumber—2 rafts Flooring Boards changed hands at $11. Prime mill Timber 6 00 to 7 50, ordinary 4 50 to 5 25, inferior 2 50 to 3 50. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 85, Virgin 3 00, Hard 1 10. Spirits 24½. Tar 1 10.

At New Orleans the steamer's news had no effect on the cotton market. Good middling 11¼.

At New York cotton fell about ¼ cent, and afterwards rise ¼. Middling 11¾.

Total receipts of cotton 1,693,549 bales, against 2,096,766 last year. Decrease 403,217.

Cotton at Columbia 10¾ to 11.

At Cheraw, cotton 9½ to 11½. Corn 75. Flour 5¼ to 5½.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 26—Steamer Rowan, with goods for Rev E A Schwerintz, Washington Mining Co, Mickle & Ashe, H M Stroud, Blum & Son, M W McNair, A T Zeverly, Alex Hedrick, E Penry, Jones, Watson & Co, Wall & McDonald,

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

IN returning my thanks for the very liberal encouragement received from the trade during the year '49, I would inform them and the public that I have permanently located myself at 247 Baltimore Street, nearly opposite Hanover, which place I have had erected with special reference to the wholesale LAMP AND OIL TRADE.

My stock of Etherial, Camphine and Oil Lamps has been largely increased. I have also added several New Styles, entirely original in the Ethereal line, which, with an entirely new arrangement for the manufacture of my justly celebrated Ethereal Oil, warrants me in promising to the trade inducements equal to any similar establishment in the country. Dealers can now find from the smallest Taper to the costly Chandelier, Girandole, Candle Brackets, for Burning Etherial, Pine Oil, Gas, or Lard, with a full assortment of Globes, Glasses, Paper and Tin Shades, Mats, and everything pertaining to the above business.

All orders promptly filled and packed with care.

J. S. TOUGH, 247 Baltimore St.,
Baltimore, Md.

Baltimore, Feb. 26, 1850. 9-5w

Professor Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound.

UNFALLIBLE for renewing, invigorating, and beautifying the Hair, removing Scurf, Dandriff, and all affections of the Scalp, and curing Eruptions on the Skin, Diseases of the Glands, Muscles, and Integuments, and relieving Stings, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, &c., &c. With this preparation, "there is no such word as fail." The first journals in America, medical men of the highest eminence, prominent citizens of all professions, and ladies who have used it for years in their dressing rooms and nurseries, admit with one accord, that for imparting vigor, gloss, luxuriance, and curl to the hair, eradicating scurf and dandriff, healing wounds, curing contusions, sprains, stings, &c., and relieving diseases of the skin, the glands, and the muscles, it has no equal among the multitude of compounds advertised in the public prints, or used in private practice. In cheapness as well as efficacy, Barry's Tricopherous is unrivalled. The immense cash sales of the article, have enabled the inventor to supply it at retail at twenty-five cents per bottle, which is from fifty to one hundred per cent. less than the price of any other preparation now in use. The scientific treatise on the hair and skin (embracing valuable directions for the culture and preservation of Nature's choicest ornament,) in which each bottle is enclosed, is alone worth the money.

The affinity between the membranes which constitute the skin, and the hair which draws its sustenance from this triple envelope, is very close. All diseases of the hair originate in the skin of the head. If the pores of the scalp are clogged, or if the blood and other fluids do not circulate freely through the small vessels which feed the roots with moisture and impart life to the fibres, the result is scurf, dandriff, shedding of the hair, grayness, dryness, and harshness of the ligaments, and entire baldness, as the case may be. Stimulate the skin to healthful action with the Tricopherous, and the torpid vessels, recovering their activity, will annihilate the disease. In all affections of the skin, and of the substrata of muscles and integuments, the process and the effect are the same. It is upon the skin, the muscular fibre, and the glands, that the Tricopherous has its specific action, and in all affections and injuries of these organs, it is a sovereign remedy.

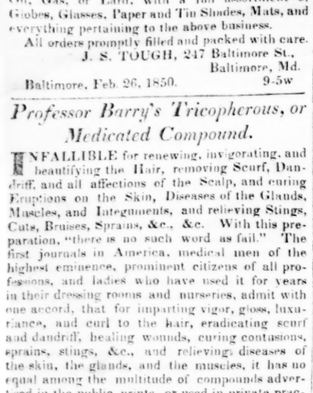
Sold in large bottles, price 25 cents, at the principal office 137 Broadway, New York. For sale by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville N. C. And the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas.

March 1, 1850. 9-5w

HHDS New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks Loudon Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf



IN QUART BOTTLES,

For purifying the Blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Consumption, Female Complaints, loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.

THE Proprietors have spent much time in bringing this preparation of SARSAPARILLA to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has enabled them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a really good Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold one Quart, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the best and cheapest medicine of the age. Its progress to the front it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health, and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses and strengthens the fountain-springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

Messrs. Sands: Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress; caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure.

Yours very truly, D. PARENT.

Consulate of France in the United States.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true.

For the Consul General of France,
L. BORG, Vice Consul.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

The following testimony from Rev. John Grigg, late Rector of the Church of the Crucifixion in this city, commends itself to the attention of the afflicted. Numerous certificates of cures of various diseases effected by this medicine are almost daily received.

Messrs. Sands: A member of my family has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a severe scrofulous affection, &c. with the most beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives me very great pleasure to record my testimony in behalf of its virtue and efficacy, hoping that others may be induced to make a trial of it.

JOHN GRIGG.

New York, May 10, 1848.

SCROFULOUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES.

South Kingston, R. I., Oct. 11, 1847.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: My little daughter, when one year old, was attacked with a scrofulous tumor on her face, which soon after extended into her eyes, causing almost total blindness in one of them, and disfiguring her whole face. I employed two physicians to attend her, who exhausted their utmost skill to give her relief, but it all proved useless, and finally one of them remarked to me that he had known of some striking cures effected by Sands' Sarsaparilla, and advised me to try it. I obtained one bottle, which she commenced using, and before it was all used up it had effected an entire cure. It is now over four years since she was cured, and there has been no reappearance of the disease, and we are satisfied that it is a perfect cure. It gives me great pleasure to add that I can recommend it to every sufferer from a similar complaint. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per Bottle or 6 Bottles for $5.

☞ Sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore; also by S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist. And at Cheraw, by Dr. A. Malloy; at Society Hill, by P. Johnston; and Druggists generally.

Feb. 1, 1850. 5-cowtfn

Wall and Curtain Paper.

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

Largest Manufacturers and Importers in the United States,

No. 207 Baltimore St., Baltimore,

INVITE the attention of country Merchants and others to their large assortment of WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER, FIRE BOARD PRINTS, BORDERS, &c. For sale very low wholesale and retail.

March 13, 1850. 11-3w

FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving and opening, at their Old Stand, North East corner Market Square, the largest and richest stock of

Staple and Fancy SILK GOODS

Ever offered by them in this market, consisting in part of—

Fashionable Dress Goods:

Plain and fig'd Dress Silks; plain black and watered ditto; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd Berages; Foulard Silks; embroidered and colored Swiss Muslins; Lawn Lustres; plain and dotted Tartans; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams and Gingham Lawns; Printed and Organdie Lawns; mourning and second-mourning Dress Goods of every description; a splendid assortment of English and American Prints; Printed Jaconets, &c. &c., including, we have no hesitation in saying, every style of Dress Goods ever called for in this or other markets.

—ALSO—

Black, blue, and fancy col'd French Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; plain and striped white and colored Linen Drillings; Marseilles Vestings of every pattern; black and fancy col'd Silk ditto; Scarfs and Cravats; black and colored Cashmerets, for coatings; Drap D'etes, &c. &c.

A very pretty and fashionable lot Ready-made CLOTHING.

30 doz. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, of every size and color; a beautiful lot of white and colored Lace Capes; plain and embroidered Canton Crape Shawls; French worked Collars and Cuffs; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered Lace Muslin Curtains, &c. &c.

A very pretty lot latest style Bonnets; Misses' ditto; Ribbons; Artificial Flowers and Wreaths; Parasols and Umbrellas; Moleskin, Panama, and Leghorn Hats; Boys' and Youths' ditto; sup'r Calf-skin Boots; Gentlemen's Shoes, very fine; Ladies' white Kid, Satin, and other Slippers.

The above Stock, we are assured, embraces every style of Goods called for in our line,—to which we invite the attention of the public.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

March 15, 1850. 11tf

New Goods.

I HAVE received my SPRING AND SUMMER Stock of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Panama, Palm-leaf, Fur and Wool Hats; Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper; Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.,

All of which are offered at LOW PRICES for Cash, or on time for undoubted paper.

JNO. D. STARR.

March 18, 1850. 11-6w

TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD

ARE now receiving their stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Bonnets and Straw Goods, Coopers' and Smiths' Tools, Turpentine do, Hardware, Coffee, Sugar, Iron, Nails, Crockery, &c. &c.

March 15. 11-3m

Haymount Property for sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the Dwelling House occupied at present by himself, better known as the residence of the late David Smith. If not sold, it will be rented to a good tenant. The house is large, commodious, and well finished, and the grounds attached spacious.

Also, for sale only, the House and Lot formerly known as the premises of the Haymount High School.

JNO. J. BRANTLY.

March 18, 1850. 11tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

Mc.Nabb, Bruce & Co.,

For the purpose of carrying on a general Mercantile business.

ROB'T McNABB.
S. C. BRUCE.
JNO. C. JACKSON.

Carthage, March 13, 1850. 11-4w

CANDY $12 00 per 100 lbs.

Steam Candy Manufactory & Fruit Store,

Nos. 183 & 185 Pratt Street, near Hanover,

BALTIMORE, Md.

WE beg leave to call the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers in Fruits and Confectionary, to our Stock, which we are prepared to sell on the most moderate terms.

The very best quality CANDY only **$12 00** per 100 lbs., which is less than it can be bought for in the United States.

We also keep constantly on hand, a very large assortment of FRUITS and CONFECTIONARY, such as Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Raisins, Prunes, and Preserves, of all kinds, put up in a style which cannot be surpassed in the Union.

Persons wishing a list of prices before purchasing, can obtain them at the above place.

We guarantee to sell as low, and if any thing, for less than any establishment in this or any other city. Goods shipped free of charge, and packing carefully attended to.

LEWIS F. MUNDER & CO.,
183 and 185, Pratt St., near Hanover,
Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 26, 1850. 9-7w

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of McNABB & WARNER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and Rob't McNabb is authorised alone to close the business of the firm.

ROB'T McNABB.
D. O. WARNER.

Carthage, March 11, 1850. 11-4w

DANIEL JOHNSON,

Agent "Henrietta Steam Boat Company,"

Office and Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear,

Person Street.

Dealer in Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Produce,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 19, 1850. 7

Dr. J. N. BAIRD,

Of the firm of McKenney & Baird, Dentists,

NORFOLK, VA.,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he will be in Fayetteville the third week in March next, for the purpose of tendering his *professional services* to the citizens of that place and vicinity.

☞ All orders left at the Fayetteville Hotel will meet with prompt attention.

Norfolk, Feb. 11, 1850. 6-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a Note, payable to John Rachels, for $205, given 2d Jan'y, 1850, one day after date, as the consideration for which it was given has not been fulfilled. There is a credit of Eighty Dollars on said Note.

DANIEL McNEILL.

Richmond Co., Feb. 1, 1850. 5-tf

SPRING GOODS.

1850.

H. & E. J. LILLY

Are now receiving a heavy Stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their customers.

March 12, 1850. 10-8w

SPRING GOODS.

1850.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:

Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Capes, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

ANNUAL MEETING.

Office F. & W. P. R. Company,
March 11, 1850.

AGREEABLY to the Bye-Laws of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will take place in Fayetteville Hall, in the Town of Fayetteville, on Thursday the 11th April next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A general attendance is requested, either in person or by proxy.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk of the Board.

☞ The form of a Proxy may be as follows:—

—— hereby authorize and empower —— to represent —— Shares of Stock held by —— in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be holden in the Town of Fayetteville on the 11th April 1850,—hereby ratifying all his acts as our proxy and attorney. This —— day of —— 1850.

[*Seal.*]

THIRD INSTALMENT.

Office F. & W. P. R. Company,
March 11, 1850.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an instalment of 25 per cent. on the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be required, payable at the Office of the Company in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 11th day of April next.

By order of the Board.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk of the Board.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Office F. & W. P. R. Company,
March 11, 1850.

THE Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be prepared at an early day to let to contract the construction of their Road between Carthage and Johnsonville in the county of Randolph. Those wishing to take Contracts, may expect an early opportunity.

10] F. COOPER, Engineer.

CHEESE.

A SMALL lot of Prime ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 18, 1850. 11tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings.

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

Peach and Apple Brandy.

A FEW Barrels, 4 years old, a fine article.—For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 26, 1849. 95tf

Mountain Butter, Irish Planting Potatoes, Seed Oats,

For sale by JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb'y 25, 1850. 8

Fresh Candies.

CHARLES BANKS, Confectioner,

(SUCCESSOR TO DAVID SHAW,)

HAS opened a ***Confectionary Establishment*** on Green Street, next door South of Hooke's building. He is manufacturing, and prepared to supply the community, with "*Shaw's Celebrated Pure Candies.*" Those wishing fresh, pure, and good Candies, will please call. Orders will be promptly executed. Terms low and liberal.

P. S.—C. B. has on hand a few wholes, half and quarter boxes new crop Raisins—Nuts, Cloves, Mace, Cassia, &c.

January 1, 1849. 1700-tf

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls Cider Vinegar.

SAML W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned dissolved Copartnership on the 25th day of October, 1849, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm of A. Smith & Son, and to the firm of Alva Smith & Co., will make payment to Alva Smith.

AUGUSTUS SMITH.
ALVA SMITH.

March 4, 1850. 10-6wpd

WILLIAM H. GAUTIER,

Inspector of Lumber and Timber,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan. 3, 1850. 1tf

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

THE subscriber offers for sale three handsome situations for country residences, with from one to two hundred acres of wood-land attached to each, on the west side of Cross Creek, a little more than a mile from his own residence, and very convenient to the Plank Road. Each lot will embrace, besides the wood-land, several acres of fine meadow, now enclosed, and ready for being set with crow-foot or other grass. The building sites have a fine elevation above the meadows, commanding a view of the whole, and have likewise, each of them, two or more never-failing springs of pure water. Being near the saw mill of John H Haughton, Esq. they possess great advantages in the way of building. They would be sold on accommodating terms. I would be pleased to show them to any gentleman desirous of seeing them.

W. H. HARDIN.

March 11, 1850. 10-tf

D. CASHWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 22, 1849. 95-tf

40 BOXES CHEESE for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91-tf

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-Y

J. E. TOOMER.

COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Refer to
H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }
Feb'y 2, 1850. 5-y

COLLARD SEED,

RECEIVED to-day, and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

March 12, 1850. 10-tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

Bank of Fayetteville,
15*th Sept.*, 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec.; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of New Jersey. Surplus over $800,000.

Wilmington, N. C.

Cash advances made on consignments to me, or to my correspondents in New York. [91-y

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high cheek bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and plausible. I purchased the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy E. Royal, of Sampson county, and he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Caraway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

R. F. MURPHY.

Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellent order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

TO TRAVELLERS

GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore, $10 50
" Petersburg " " 7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

A few quintals of prime COD FISH, for sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan. 26, 1850. 4tf

CLARIFIED SUGAR.

WM. McINTYRE has received and offers for sale,

2 Hhds. Clarified Sugar,
15 Hhds. New Crop Molasses, sweet and cheap.

Feb. 16. 7-2m

PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 51-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

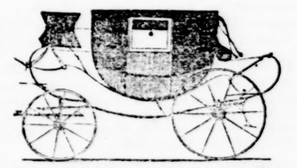
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods,*** as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopus do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE on the South side of Rowan street. Possession given immediately. Apply to

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Jan. 11, 1850. 2tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS *MANUFACTORY.*

BY LEWIS W. LEVY.

He respectfully informs the public, that he has recently opened and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.

He may be found at his Establishment, Hay street, near the Post Office.

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

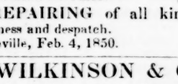
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.



Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmingtbn," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

STORE HOUSE AND APPURTENANCES

FOR RENT.

I WILL rent my Store House, Warehouse, and Smoke-house at Egypt, to any person who can come well recommended for their capability, integrity, sobriety, and suitable capital to carry on business at a good country Stand. I consider this now one of the best Stands in the State; and after the River is opened, will be the third best Stand on it. It is in the wealthiest neighborhood in the county. There is a commodious Store House, handsomely located, and in as healthy a situation as any in the State, with a well of water in the yard. My Post-office is Pittsborough, Chatham county, N. C.

PETER EVANS.

Egypt, Feb. 12, 1850. 8-3m

P. S. In selling goods by Mr. Long 1½ years here, he will not lose $50 by bad debts.

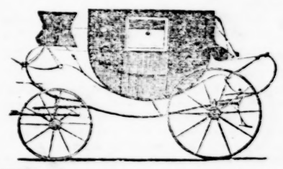
NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

GEORGE F. BROWN & BRO.

Wholesale Druggists,

No. 4 South Liberty St., Baltimore,

HAVE in Store, and offer for sale, an extensive stock of *genuine and unsophisticated* DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c. &c., to which they particularly call the attention of the trade.

All articles used as Medicine, that are received into our establishment, are guaranteed to be genuine, and of the proper strength and purity.

It is the object of the proprietors to make their establishment one that can be fully relied upon by the Druggist, Physician, and Manufacturer, as a place where genuine and pure articles can at all times be obtained at moderate prices.

The trade in patent preparations now being a very important one throughout the country, the proprietors will keep constantly on hand a supply of the standard preparations of the day, and will in all cases warrant them to be genuine, and will sell at uniformly low prices, so as to make it an object for dealers to order their supplies from them.

Particular attention will be paid to the selection of Essential Oils, and all oils purchased of us will be warranted pure.

We shall at all times keep a stock of genuine Medicines, that the Physician can depend upon—such as select Powders of Rhubarb, Ipecac, Jalap, Scammony, &c. &c.; Genuine Medicinal Cod Liver Oil of warranted purity, Prime Turkey Opium, Quinine, Castor Oil, &c. &c., with a great variety of genuine fine chemicals of English, French, and American.

As the articles in our line of business are easily designated, we respectfully solicit orders by letter, where the purchaser cannot make it convenient to visit our city, promising that the greatest care and attention shall be given to them.

In addition to our stock of Drugs and Medicines, we offer for sale at lowest prices, Linseed Oil, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Druggists Glass Ware, and a large variety of Fancy Perfumery. Address

GEO. F. BROWN & BRO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Baltimore, Md.

[8-6w]

Blank Warrants for sale here.

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in July, his man MASSA. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in Darlington Jail, or to me here. Massa is twenty-three years old, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a pleasant countenance when spoken to. He has relations at Mr. John Smith's, in Bladen county, and is supposed to be in that neighborhood.

B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, Dec. 29, 1849. 1700-16wpd

Transportation on the Cape Fear.

Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THIS long-established and favorably-known Company hereby inform the Shipping public, that the Steamers and Lighters belonging to said Company are in good repair and condition for carrying Freight, with efficient Captains, Engineers, Pilots, &c., and as heretofore will carry